\$10 PER DOZEN.

10,000 bettles of all the following brands of Kentreky Hand-made Sour Mash Whissies, and 74, and guaranteed four-summer goods: n Monarch & Bros. Kentucky Club

Wm. H. McBrayer,

F. Stitzel,

DRUGGISTS' AND FAMILY USE.

Cigar Department.

We have now in store 500,000 Seidenberg & Co.
Key West Curars, which we will sell cheaper than
any house in the West, and retail the Londres,
Conchas Comme il Faut. Zerliras, Elegantes, and
Espanolas three for 25 cents. Opera Bouffe end
Espanolas three for 25

LAWRENCE & MARTIN

111 Madison-st. AUCTION SALE.

THE **GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY**

Beautiful Homestead ON YOUR OWN TERMS.

DO NOT FORGET THE AUCTION SALE

MARBLE-FRONT DWELLINGS MONDAY, Oct. 22, 1877, A small cash payment down, balance to suit pur-lisers, with interest at 6 per cent. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

TO RENT.

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building.

FURNACES. ARM

The BOYNTON improved are the BEST in the market. We warrant ENTIRE satisfaction. RICHARD-SON, BOYNTON & CO., 82 Lake-st.

WANTED. APPLES PRUSSING'S VINEGAR WORKS, 18 to 28 MICHIGAN-AV.

A HOME

School in the South for delicate girls and children where they will find a pleasant home for seven or eight months, with or without instruction as required for health. One of the most pleasant locations in the South, 200 miles north of New Orleans, near telegraph and railroad. The lady is permitted to refer to some of the best men in the South.

For full particulars and circular address.

J. S. SEAV ERNS,
208 South Water-st., Chicago. CHICAGO ACADEMY, No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

Businsh and Classical Day-School, with Primary, In-termediate, and Cellegiate Departments. Pupils of both sense have equal advantages in all. Tuition that pade only from date of admission. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal

HEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE.

Comes in Chemistry, Pure and Applied. in Civil and
Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany,
Story, Mineralosy, and Geology, and in General
smile Studies, with Engilah, French, and German,
Sitical Economy, History, etc.
For programme, address Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH,
Jacquire Officer, New Haver. Conn.

MR. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LATE IN Union Boarding and Day School for young radies and derails with calist Day School for young radies and lidren, with calist Day School for young radies and lidren, with calist Day School for young radies and lidren, with calist Day School for young radies and lidren, with calist Day School for young radies and lidren with calist Day School for young radies and lidren with calist Day School for the lidren with the lidr

OCKLAND COLLEGE NYACK, N. Y. BOTH POTTERY.

Pottery Decoration. and complete instructions, with illustrations, are given in the book, ENGRE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR DECORATING POTTERY. any one can learn. Trice, \$1 in cloth: 50c in paper, ent by mail on receipt of price by S. W. TILTON & O., Publishers, Boston. Mass.

PLANNEL DRAWERS. cep's Flannel Drawers, \$1.50 CLOAKS.

\$1 PER BOTTLE. Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Have opened the season with full lines of the

Very Latest Styles! Contested Cases from Vari-Designed expressly for their

own trade.

In Velvet, Silk, Matalasse. Basket Cloth, and other fashionable fabrics. The largest stock, and best designs in shapes ever exhibited here, and at LOWEST PRICES.

Have an unusually attract-

Of the newest materials, with all the late novelties in

Trimmings, &c. Choice selections of

Paris and Berlin Garments With full lines also of our own manufacture.

Special inducements to purchasers in great reduction from former prices.

MINERAL WATERS.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY.





Specially recommend ed for richness in aper ient salts, and its effi ZONI, and SIR HENRY THOMP-SON, and the entire medical profession in England and Germany,

DR. J. MARION SIMS, New York. "As a laxa-ative, I prefer it to every other mineral wa-DR. JAMES R. WOOD, New York, "Certain,

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, New York. "The most pleasant and efficient of all purgative DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS, New York. "The most prompt and most efficient; specially adapted for daily use."

DR. FOND YCE BARKER, New York. "Requires less, is less disagreeable and unpleasant than any other."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE, New York. "Preferred to any other laxative."

A WINNELASSFUL A DOSK.

Every genuine bottle bears the name of The Apol-linaris Co. (limited), London. FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,

41 & 43 Warren-st., New York, Sole Agents for United States and Canada. FOR SALE BY DEALERS, GROCERS, AND DRUGGISTS.

SOUTH PARK BONDS.

I will receive scaled proposals until Oct 25, 1877, at 12 m., for the purchase of the whole or any part of \$61,000 7 per cent Coupon Bonds issued by the South Park Commissioners, daxed July 1, 1871, due July 1, 1891; interest January and July. Purchasers to pay the accrued interest from July 1 last, in addition to the price named for the Bonds, The right to reject any or all proposals reserved.

L. B. OTIS.

Receiver of the State Savings Institution. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That all County Orders dated Sept. 11, 1877, and prior thereto, will be paid on presentation. L. C. HUCK, Co. Treasurer.

FIDELITY BANK DEPOSITS Bought at 75 cents on the dollar, viz.: 15 per cent in cash and 60 per cent in unincumbered Real Estate; good title, with abstract. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

7 PER CENT.

We are prepared to negotiste loans on choice improved city property in sums of \$5.000 or over, as may be required, at 7 per cent. Smaller amounts at curren rates.

TURNER & BOND, 102 East Washington-st. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

BRASS
PARTIES WANT.
ING ANYTHING IN
THIS LINE WILL
FIRE THE ONLY
FULL STOCK IN
CHICAGO, AT
DALTON'S,
Housefurnisher,
192 STATE-ST. OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-ciples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-scopes, Barometers, &c. MERCHANT TAILORING.

Business Fancy Castmeres... \$25 Fancy Castmeres... \$25 Fancy Castmeres... \$26 Fancy Castmeres... \$26 Fancy Castmeres... \$26 Fancy Castmeres... \$26 Fancy Castmeres... \$20 Fancy Castmer

GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

WASHINGTON.

Assembling of the Fortyfifth Congress in Extra

Organization of the House Without Delay---Randall Elected Speaker.

He Advises the Democrats to Accept the Presidential Situation.

ous States to Come Up To-Day :

First Heated Debate of the Senate.

Whereupon Is Expected the

Senate Democrats Also Agree to Tolerate President Hayes.

An Undercurrent of Opposition Noticeable in the Republican Ranks.

Hostility to Certain Cabinet Members Likely to Be Demonstrated.

IN THE HOUSE.

ASSEMBLING.

Special Disposch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Long before midday the galleries of the House were filled. The crowd who came to see bad humor was disappointed. The rancor of politics had not lett its mark upon faces; the animosities of the oustings seemed to have been forgotten in the forum; yet there were a few faces upon which the spirit of unrest appeared to have fallen. The new members were early upon the floor. They were eager to see how they would fit in their places, and pleased to be well seated in them before the gavel fell. They found the building swept and garnished, and all things as neat and tidy as a new home.

IN THE GALLERIES,
packed dense and black, were the families of those new members, assembled to see their lords, who had been faituful students of Pym during all the waiting months, commence their parlis reached the hour of noon, Clerk Adams called the House to order and commenced the roll There was no interruption until Louisiana was reached. Three of the Louisiana members were objected to, and not allowed to be sworn in. Mr. Darrall, a Republican member, to whom objection was made on the Democratic side, holds two certificates, one signed by Gov. Kellogg and the other by Gov. Nicholls. He was elected according to the returns of both parties, and Clerk Adams, recognizing Nicholls' certificate.

LIEBIG, VIR-LAGOW, SCAN-About a week ago, while Gov. Nicholls was absent from the city, Lieut.-Gov. Wiltz, an implac-able Bourbon, issued a certificate to Darrall's defeated competitor, Ackland, based upon some court proceedings. This document reached iana Democrats tried to make the Clerk strike off Darrall's name and put on Ackland's on the strength of it. He refused to be guilty of an act of such gross and unjustifiable partisanship. Messrs. Elam and Robertson, Democrats, from the Fourth and Sixth Districts respectively, were put on the roll lately on the presentation of certificates signed by Gov. Nicholls. Messrs. Smith and Nash hold Kellogg certificates, and their primafade right was recognized as good last spring by their competitors, who served them with notices of contests, and took testimony. Of

THEY WILL NOT BE ADMITTED by the Democratic majority, and Mr. Darrall will be fortunate if, with his clear case, he is al-

lowed to come in.

As to Florida, the Clerk had excluded the cercorroborated by those of Gov. Stearns, This ruling excluded from the roll Purman, the Republican who labored so zealousy but ineffect-ually last winter to secure Democratic recogni-

Clerk Adams' action as to Colorado, is concuse. Upon this issue

ONE OF THE FIRST IMPORTANT DEBATES of the session will begin. The Republicans in their caucus this morning appointed a commit-tee to present the case of Florida. That Committee is not one to relinquish the contest with out a battle. It consists of Gen. Garfield, Chairman, Gen. Butler, Hale, Conger, and Williams, of Wisconsin. Adams has placed no name upon the rolls from Colorado yet. He had credentials for Judge Belford from Gov. Routt, regular in form, while Patterson, the contestant, has no certificate from any pretended Governor, and does not even claim that his vote was canvassed. Belford was elected at the election held Oct. 3, when the enabling act of the Constitution admitting the State was rati-fied. Patterson ran, and

CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED in November. Clerk Adams insists that the law of Congress requires the election of Congressmen to be held in November, and the elec-tion of Belford in October was neither in acthe United States; that he accordingly cannot recognize it as an election. Patterson's only standing is made by the fact that he has filed a protest, accompanied by a certificate of votes alleged to have been cast for him, but which he does not pretend were ever canvassed. To this

alleged to have been east for hish, but which he does not pretend were ever canvassed. To this protest Clerk Adams seems to have GIVEN UNWARRANTED EFFECT.

But the Democrats refused to allow the Republicans to press the point before the roll was called, or to appeal from the Clerk's order. The first test vote as to the relative strength of the parties was had upon the motion which followed to proceed to the election of Speaker. The result was 149 Democrats to 132 Republicans.

THE DEBATE UPON COLORADO OR LOUISIANA will probably begin to-morrow.

The organization of the House is completed, the members have been sworn, and the seats are drawn. The names of the members are placed upon separate slips in a wooden box, which is closed and shaken by the Clerk. A page blindfolded then draws the names from the box, and as they are read the members whose names are called select their seats. All the seats have pre-mously been cleared, and the members fill the area, forming a dark and heavy fringe behind the seats. The drawing occupies about an hour and a half, and always excites great amusement. It has been the custom in former Congresses to give the member who has seen the longest continuous service.

THE SEAT OF HIS CHOICE. longest continuous service
THE SEAT OF HIS CHOICE.
before the drawing commences. This year six

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877.

members were given this honor. They were Alexander H. Stephens, on account of his infirmities; Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, because he is Deau of the House; Gov. Patterson, of New York, on account of age; Fernando Wood and Samuel Cox. by reason of long service; and in the case of the latter as a compliment to soften his disappointment. Gen. Banks, former Speaker, was also permitted to make a choice in advance of the general dividing. It often happens that persons of less prominence secure the best seats. Today Chandler, of Georgia, a Republican who has gained little distinction, had the first choice, while Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, a prominent member of the last Judiciary Committee, was the last one.

The drawing was accompanied by

THE USUAL PLEASING INCIDENTS, but was tedious on account of the great time occupied. The six who had the choice before the drawing began selected very eligible seats. Cox chose the seat occupied by him some years ago. Fernando Wood retained the seat he has held for ten years; Judge Kelley the place he has occupied for several Congresses. Gen. Banks took a seat near ahe one he had last year. Alexander Stephens occupied his old seat, and Gen. Patterson came to the front near Gen. Banks. The Representative having the second choice was Starin, of New York, the great transfer man, whose good fortune has followed him to Congress. Garfield was more fortunate than last year, and had the tifth choice. He took a seat near the rear to Kelley, and was followed him to Congress. Garfield was more fortunate than last year, and had the tifth choice. He took a seat near the rear to Kelley, and was followed him to Congress. Garfield was more fortunate than last year, and had the tifth choice. He took a seat near the rear to Kelley, and was followed by Anson McCook, of New York.

THE NEW KNGLAPD TERMENCO When the

Cook, of New York.

THE NEW KNOLAND MEMBERS,
with few exceptions, scurred good seats. Jones,
of New Hampshire, the great brewer, took a
seat across the aisle from Terrence Quinn, the
noted Albany brewer. Gen. Butler obtained a
seat in the front row, near the one he
occupied in the Forty-third Congress. Darrail, of Louisians, although he may
lose his seat in a few days, was successful in
getting a good one. Joe Blackburn took a seat
near Cox; Morrison one next his old one;
Whitthore his old seat: Springer, the youngest
man in the House, one near Morrison; J. D.
Cox, near Garfield; Willis, near Wood. Conger will have to keep his wit to a back seat.

There was some amusement when the seat
belonging to the State of Colorado was grawn.
Although the name of no member is placed
on the roll from that State, it was agreed
by the House, when drawn, the Clerk should
select a seat for whoever may be placed on the
roll. When it was drawn, Clerk Adams was in
a quandary, and was besieged by from both the
Republican and Democratic sides of the House
to select on their side. Finally, as if stricken
by considence; Adams selected one of the best
seats

ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

on the Republican side. ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

The Chicago members were not very fortunate, Aldrich received the first seat, and a good one. Harrison obtained a fariy good one, while Brentano stood waiting until near the last, and took a back seat. Most of the Illinois members were not fortunate, and found the fates against them. Even Springer had to stand until the last, and had to take a back seat.

IN THE SENATE.

THE VACANT CHAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—A quiet and t ventful opening of the Senate. All the seats t three are full at 12 o'clock. Morton, Sharon, and Spencer are absent. From Mr. Morton's desk the iron rod with its wooden disk, upon which he used to lean while speaking, has been removed, and its absence brings to mind the sad thought that he may never occupy his chair again. There has been one death since last session. Senator Bogy, of Missouri, with his French face, his old-fashioned manners, and his ready speech on all subjects, has passed off the stage, and in his place comes a tall gentleman with silver hair and whiskers and a benignant ountenance,-Mr. D. H. Armstrong.

THE GALLERIES re early filled with the overflow. The House, the popular branch of Congress, always offers a more interesting spectacle on opening day, and the Senate is therefore the first choice of very few visitors. All the habit ues of the Capitol scan closely the faces of the more famous among the Senators to see if time or political disappointment has worn any new lines upon them, or the repose of the vacation has given to them more of the smoothness and color of health. The strangers in the galleries bore their experienced neighbors by importunate requests to have the great men pointed out. Mr. Blaine looks remarkably well, better than

impassive and haughty as ever, seems in good condition for the session's work. Mr. Ferry shows traces of his recent severe illness. The two veterans of the Senate in length of service— Mr. Anthony and Mr. Hamlin—do not look a day older. Mr. Edmunds resembles, if possible, more strikingly than ever the well-known picture of St. Jerome. Gen. Burnside and Gen. Gordon have not lost a bit of their grand military air. Mr. Thurman seems not to have got ten over feeling good about the Ohio election, so genial is his usually serious face. There are bou-quets and baskets of flowers on several of the desks, the gifts, no doubt, of lady friends of the fortunate recipients. Of course Mr. Conkling is thus favored, and Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Davis, and Mr. Ferry, nor is any one surprised to see the floral decorations on the desks of Gen. Ran-som, Mr. Booth, Gen. Gordon, and Mr. Windom, but it looks a little strange to see the solem face of Mr. Teller peering over the top of a big bouquet. All the Senators save three are ATTIRED IN BLACK.

The exceptional suits are the dark gray suits of Mr. Maxey and Mr. Edmands and the new tweed garments of indescribable color worn by

tweed garments of indescribable color worn by Mr. Ingalls.

Vice-President Wheeler calls the Senate to order at the stroke of roon. His voice is clear and strong, and he has bridently profited by the summer's opportunity for rest to restore his health, which has not been good for two or three years past. A single rap of the ivory mallet brings perfect order and quiet in the chamber. The Sergeant-at-Arms, the Doorkeeper, the Clerks, and the short-hand writers are in their places, and the blue-coated pages cluster on the stops of the platform.

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRATER

THE CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER is longer and more cloquent than usual, as is fit and proper on the opening day. Some of the Senators rise to listen, and others bow their Senators rise to listen, and others bow their heads. The proclamation of the President concerning the session is read, and then the credentials of the three new Senators are presented. Stanley Matthews walks up to the Vice-President's desk on the arm of Mr. Thurman and takes the oath. Next comes J. Donald Cameron, escorted by his Democratic colleague, Mr. Wallace, and after raids Mr. Armstrong, protected by Mr. Cockrell. The customary committee is named to wait upon the President. Mr. Edmunds wants all the standing committees of the last seasion continued, but the proposition goes over because Mr. Thurman does not want it acted on in a hurry.

There is

want it acted on in a hurry.

There is

NOTHING MORE TO DO,
unless the message can be got. Mr. Whyte
moves a recess until So'clock, but Mr. Conkling, with his experience of the ways of the
House, knows that body will not finish its organization in time to receive the message today, and on his surgestion the Senate adjourns,
after sitting only half in hour. The spectators
rush over to the House to make another futile
stempt to get into the crowded galleries, and
the Chamber is soon deserted.

THE CONTENTED SEATS.

Nothing transpired in the half hour of the
srssion of the Senate to indicate the probable
length of the session, or the action of the Senate upon the admission of the Democratic
claimants of seats from South Carolina and
Louisiana. No factious opposition was made to
the immediate admission of Kellogy and
Matthews, and, although Thurman objected to
the immediate adoption of the committees as
framed at the executive session in March last, it
is understood that they will continue as so
framed, at least during the present session.
To-morrow the Republican Senators will
meet in caucus, and it will then
be determined what course shall
be pursued relative to the admission of the
Democratic claimants. If it be true, as reported, that Senators Booth, Christiancy, Conover, Matthews, Patterson, and Spencer, of the
Republicans, will vote to immediately admit
them, leaving the claims of Corbin and Kellogy
before the Committee on Privileges and Elec-

tions for consideration before the matter is settled, the votes of these Senators with the Democrats will decide the question. THE DEMOCRACY.

SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—A Demo atorial caucus of several bours' duration was beld to-day, which is very important, as showing the position to be assumed by the Democrats with respect to the Administration. The political sitution was discussed at length. A detailed policy is to be determined at a subsequent caucus. The drift of the sentiment was, that's so far as the Democrats are concerned, there will be no attack upon the validity of President Hayes' title, but that, while not abardoning Democratic ground with respect to the results of the Electoral count, the Democrats as a party will accept President Hayes' occupany of his ofnot be harassed by any further discussion on

It was also decided that the credentials of Judge Spofford, of Louisiana, should be presented, and

A MOTION BE MADE TO SEAT HIM. on the ground that all the departments of the Louisiana State Government are in power and

ecognized by the Federal Government. It was also agreed that the Democrats would ot seek to reopen the discussion of the Louisiana question, but would leave the responsi-bility for such course upon the Republicans. The statement was made that the Louisiana question has been discussed for four years; that no possible good can result from its being reopened; that the country is heartify fired of this protracted political litigation. Senator this protracted political litigation. Sen Bayard will have charge of Spofford's case.

Bayard will have charge of Soofford's case.

BUSTIS AND BUTLER.

The decision as to Eustis, of Louisiana, and Butler, of South Carolina, was postponed until another caucus. There are NO INDICATIONS as to the course to be pursued.

It was evident from the caucus that the proposition to increase the army will not be encouraged.

position to increase the army will not be encouraged.

The subject of committee reorganization was considered, and the Democrats maintained that the agreement at the last session was that the committees should be revised at this session as usual. It was for this reason that Timman made objection to Edmunds' proposition to-day. It was also evident that, in view of the nearly equal division of the parties in the Senate, every move of either party will be watched with the greatest suspicion.

NOTES AND NEWS. SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—An Indiana centleman of prominence who has arrived here says that Senator Morton can never again come to Washington. He gives the following description of his present condition: With the exception of slight activity in his arms, Senator Morton's body is practically dead below the chin, and it is with difficulty that nourishment of any kind can be administered to him. One of the consequences of lying in bed so long is that he terribly afflicted with fever-sores, which still more weaken his already enfeebled system. His nervous prostration is great. He gives way to tears at the least mental excitement. Notwithstanding the symptoms, his family still cling to the hope that he will recover, and his son within a day or two has said that he was still confident that his father would be in Washington in December.

THE FINANCE QUESTION. The New York and New England Democrats are endeavoring to prevent any financial action by Congress during the present extra session. Some twenty Western Representatives, however, have brought bills for the repeal of the Resumption act and the remonetization of silver, and if they have an opportunity will cer-tainly introduce the bills and deliver their speeches.

THE GRUMBLERS.

Whatever other Republicans may think, it is already evident that the President's views on the civil service do not meet with the approval of a very considerable number of Republican Congressmen at either end of the Capitol. There are no manifestations of a desire to embarrass the President or to antagonize his views, but hothere are very strong desires expressed for a ber THE GRUMBLERS.

the President or to antagonize his views, but there are very strong desires expressed for a radical change in the Cabinet, and for a modification of some of the President's positions.

J. B. McCullough, of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, had a very interesting interview with the President to-day. The subject was the removal of Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, whom Secretary Schurz strongry opposes. McCullough charged Filley with being a managing politician, and desired to prove it. The President said he at first understood the matters charged were of old standing. McCullough disabused him by stating that they related chiefly to last week's election. The President noted this. McCullough said Filley was one of the most active manipulators of St. Louis politics; that at the late election mall wagons of the new circus pattern were sent into three of the wards carrying men to help manage the elections, and that in one case the driver made a speech to colored voters, informing them that Filley wished them to vote against a certain candidate. McCullough also stated assessments are as regularly collected now from post-office clerks as they were under the old method, but that it is by regular request following immediately after the payment of salaries. The President said the matter request following immediately after the payment of salaries. The President said the matter should receive immediate attention in order to obtain official information of these charges.

obtain official information of these charges.

APPOINTMENT.

Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs ("Olivia") has been appointed by Secretary Schurz a member of the Board of Visitors for the United States Hospital for the Insane.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Senators were early in their places, and the usual bustle at-tending the opening of the session prevailed. ley Matthews (Ohio), elected in place of John Sherman, resigned; J. Don Cameron, in place of Simon Cameron, resigned; and D. H. Arm-strong, who was appointed from Missouri, vice

L. V. Bogy, deceased.

The usual Committee was appointed to join the Committee of the House and inform the President that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled.

The Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-

morrow.

The Senators absent were Morton, McMillan, and Sharon.

The Senators absent were Morton, McMillan, and Sharon.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the session of the House, the galleries were crowded, and the corridors for two nours previously almost impassable.

At 12 o'clock Clerk Adams called the House to order, and read the President's proclamation convening Congress, and call the roll of members by States, beginning with Maine.

When Louisians was reached, the Clerk made the following statement: There were received from the State of Louisians documents bearing date the 20th of December, 1876, and declaring certain persons elected from the First, Fourth, and Sixth Districts, but silent as to the other districts. Inasmuch, however, as John McKnery was never de facto Governor of Louisians, and never, in point of fact, exercised or performed the functions of that office, it is not deemed necessary to make here any statement concerning the regularity or irregularity of the credentials coming from that source. Another set of credentials was signed by William Pitt Kellogg, as Governor of Louisians, with the seal of the State attached, all bearing different dates, and all of which reached the hands of the Clerk through different channels, declaring persons elected from each of the districts except the Second, as to which district no certificate seems to have been issued by Gov. Kellogg to any one. The law of Louisians, prescribing the character of credentials, provides that, as soon as possible after the expiration of the time of making the returns of election for Representatives in Congress, a certificate of the returns shall be entered on the record by the Secretary of State and signed by the Governor, and that a copy thereof, subscribed by those oflicers, shall be entered on the record by the Governor, and that a copy thereof, subscribed by those oflicers, shall be delivered to the persons so elected, and another copy transmitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. These credentials by Gov. Kellogg are in no sense a compliance with the requirement of the law of Lou

therefore, be recognized by the Clerk. The other set of creen tials is signed by Gov. Nicholis and the Secretary of State. Arrago, with the seal of the State attached. They declare the persons elected in each of the districts of Louisiana, and conflict with the certificates signed by Gov. Kellogg in reference to two districts. Only these credentials comply with the law of Louisiana in every respect, and the Clerk has accordingly placed on the roll the names of the persons contained in them. When Missouri was reached, the Clerk stated that no certificates had been received from the Third District. Just then a paper was handed to him addressed to the Speaker of the House, and he repeated the suggestion that, as there was no Speaker, the paper should be opened by the Clerk. [Murmurs of "No," "no."]

Mr. Cox hoped there would be no objection to the Clerk opening the paper.

The Clerk is not now propared to determine, he will leave the matter to the House after it shall have organized.

The Clerk is not now propared to determine, he will leave the matter to the House after it shall have organized.

The Clerk is not now propared to determine, he will leave the certificate of Gov. Stearns to the election of William J. Purman in the Pirst; and Horatto Bisbee. Jr., in the Scoond District, but he had subsequently received two certificates from Gov. Drew. One of these recited the canvass, which showed that the election of Mr. Purman had been, by the Supreme Court of Piorida, declared illegal, and that another canvass had been made in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, which showed the election of Robert R. M. Davidson, from the First District. Under such circumstances he had felt bound to place the name of Davidson on the roil. The other certificates of Gov. Drew simply declared, as to the Third District, that any counting the votes in a certain precinct in Clay County, which the Board of State Canvassers had rejected, and which the Supreme Court, which showed the viceton of Robert R. M. Davidson, from the House

He announced that 287 members had answered t heir names.

Mr. Wood's motion was agreed to, -149 to 129.

and the Clerk stated that nominations for Speak -and the Clerk stated that nominations for Speaker were, in order.

Mr. Clymer nominated Samuel J. Randall, and
Mr. Hale nominated James A. Gardeld.

Messrs. Clymer, Iranning, Fort. and Foster were
appointed tellers, and Mr. Clymer announced the
result: For Samuel J. Randall, 149 votes; for
James A. Garfield, 132; and Mr. Randall was declared elected.

Messrs Garfield and Goode conducted the
Speaker to the chair, and Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the oldest member in consecutive service,

Speaker to the chair, and Mr. Kelley. of Pennsylvania, the olseat member in consecutive service, adminstered the coath of office. The Speaker before taking the chairsaid:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Elevated for the second time by your generosity to the exalted dignity of Speaker of this House, it thank you with a grateful heart. I shall endeavor, with even temper out with raid firmness, to perform the duties of the office, and to respond adequately to the confidence reposed in me by conforming my action to the clearly-expressed will of the House. Yet, fully realizing the delicacy and difficulty of the position, I collect your advice and assistance, feeling assured at the same time of your forbearance and indulgence.

assistance, feeling assured at the same time of your forbearance and indulgence.

We meet under circumstances imperiously demanding that all considerations of class and section or party shall be subordinated to the loftier and more patriotic object of doing what is best for the whole country and all its people. Since the adjournment an Administration has been inducted into office which is obeyed as the actual Government regardless of the grave-events which maked its birth, and this House, animated by the spirit of true patriotism, desiring first public tranquillity under the law, will frankly approve any sincere and permanent policy looking to complete purification by constitutional methods, and to the consequent promotion of the general welfare. But it should be held our sacred duty to provide legislation which will render impossible a repetition of the wrongs which have occurred, and of the dangers which have occurred.

bonest Administration it stoud or lings. Averabe for was it more urgent than now (with general financial distress and with labor depressed by heavy burdens) to exercise the sternest economy. When the iron rule of hard necessity darkens every household in the land, extravagance on the part of the people's servants is an unpardonable crime. It is partly because of that wholesome policy, so faitsfully carried out, I am permitted this day to speak from this place.

is partly because of that wholesome policy, so fatilifully carried out, I am permitted this day to speak from this place.

Invoking for our deliberation the tolerance of opinion (which secures harmonious action), right and clear judgment (which justifus legislation), and that mutual confidence and respect shall subsist between the House and its presiding officer, I am now ready to take the oath prescribed by law. (Clapping of hands on the Democratic side of the chamber.)

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker, who then administered the oath to the members. Most of the Southern members took the qualified oath.

Objection was made to swearing in Cain and Rainey, of South Carolina; Darrell, Elam, and Robertson, of Louisiana; and Pacheco, of California, and those members stood aside.

The delegates for the Territories were all sworn in without objection.

Mr. Clymer offered a resolution electing as Clerk, George M. Adams, of Kergucky; Sergeantat-Arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; Doorkeeper, John W. Polk, of Missouri; Postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia; and as Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John Poisel, of Maryland.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment substituting for these names those of Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin; N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire; Honce H. Harrison, of Tennessee; Henry Sherwood, of Michigan; and the Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

The amendments decirated and the resolution

Horace H. Harrison, of Tennessee; Henry Sherwood, of Michigan; and the Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution tion adopted without a division.

The oath of office was then administered to these officers, Messrs. Polk and Stewart taking the modified oath.

Committees were then appointed to inform the Senate of the organization of the House and to inform the President that Congress was ready to receive any communication he may desire to make.

The drawing of seats was fixed for 4 o'clock, the courtesy of selecting seats in advance being extended to Messrs. Stephens, Kelley, Wood, Patterson, and Banks.

After a short recess, the drawing began. Mr. Stephens chose a deek in the front row, eastern corner of the main aisle: Messrs. Kelley and Wood chose the seats they occupied in the last Congress, and Messrs. Banks and Patterson took good positions on the Republican side.

The first name drawn was Candler, who selected his former seat. Garfield got an early choics, and also selected his former seat. and Butler, of Massachusetta, got a seat in the front row, at the corner of one of the smaller alsies on the Republican side of the Chamber.

When all the names had been called, the last he of the Chamber.
When all the names had been called, the last being that of Hunter, of Virginia, and all the seats selected, the House adjourned.
Questions as to the swearing in of members objected to was put off till to-morrow.

THE MEXICAN MUSS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—The Union has the following special from Tucson: "Advices from El Paso show a most serious and threatenfrom El Paso show a most serious and threatening testate of affairs. The entire lower portion of El Paso County is in possession of a mob, and the Americans throughout the county have abandoned their homes and fled to El Paso for safety. Judge Howard, who killed Louis Cardis at El Paso on the 10th inst,, succeeded in making his escape to Messilla, where he still remains. Cardis is said to have been the leader of the mob, who are all the more desperate and threatening in consequence of his death. The Sheriff of El Paso is also at Messilla, but refuses to return with Howard, as the silla, but refuses to return with Howard, as the latter would be killed immediately by the mob; while the Sheriff himself will be killed if he does return without Howard. Lieut. Payne, who is in charge of a detachment of troops, says four companies will be required to suppress the mob. A large number of outlaws are encamped near the county seat. They declare they will fight the troops if the latter attempt to make arrests. Judge Biaker is en route from Fort Davis with troops to restore order."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Special Disseich to The Chicago I. thuns.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Knights of Pythias, from all portions of the State, are assembling here to-night for the Grand Lodge season to-morrow. There is to be a Knights' parade in the afternoon and a roview by the Governor and State officers. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FOREIGN.

The French Elections Pass Off Without Serious Disturbance.

Conservative Gain of Thirtyeight or Forty Deputies Conceded.

Neither Party Seems Entirely Satisfied with the Result.

A Bonapartist Journal Hints at Mutual Concessions.

While a Republican Organ Calls upon the Ministry to Retire.

Germans Consider the Elections the Triumph of Peace.

Osman Pasha's Army Said to Be Destitute of Clothing and Provisions.

ulina Bombarded for Several Days by Russian Floating Batteries.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. Oct. 13.—Dispatches report the lection of 315 Republicans and 195 Conservatives. Eleven arrondissments require a fresh The Government gains thirty-seven seats.

There was considerable excitement last night in front of the Figaro office, but the police dis persed the crowd.

SOME OF THE ELECTED.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The following additional

names have been received: Gervy, Moderate Republican, from Besancon; Bonnet Duverdier, now in prison for libeling MacMahon, from Paris, in place of Pascal Duprat, Moderate Republican; Rouber, Bonapartist, from Riom; Richard Waddington, Moderate Republican, from Rouen, re-elected, defeating the Government candidate, Delamarre; Baron Haussman, Bonapartist, from Ajaccio, defeating Prince Napoleon. Gambetta was elected by 13,872 votes against 1.611 for his opponent. Jules Grevy was elected from Doubs, defeating the Government candid D'Aligny, as well as in Paris. De Fourtou, Bonapartist, the present Minister of the In-terior, was re-elected. Of the elected 180 belong to the "363" of the late Chamber; 90 are Conservative, 64 being re-elected. For the active majority of the Chamber 257 votes

ON THE BOURSE. In the final circular to the Projects on Saturday, De Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, after announcing Gambetta's second sentence, and declaring 300 constituencies are secure for the Government candidates, said: "The Bourse, meanwhile, raises, thus affirming its confidence

in the Government's success."

The syndicate of brokers also telegraphed to the provinces Saturday as follows: "The Marshal's success is regarded certain. Rentes 105 francs 95 centimes. That figure was touched Saturday, probably through the efforts of the same syndicate, for he purpose of influencing the elections, but when the Bourse closed rentes were 105 france 25

centimes, and in business on the boulevard later, rentes stood 105 francs 12 centimes. Now that the elections are over peacefully, and the Republican success is undoubted, it is worthy of remark, in contrast with the official declaration Saturday, that business was done in rentes on the boulevards this morning at 103

francs 90 centimes. PARIS, Oct. 15—1 p.m.—Two hundred and eighty-four Republicans and 195 Conservatives have been elected out of 490 arrondissements; in cleven cases second balloting will be neces-sary. The result in ten of these is expected to be invorable to the Conservatives. It is con-sidered probable that the new Chamber will consist of about 320 Republicans and 210 Con-

servatives.

Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been returned from Puget Theniers, in the place of Lefevre.

place of Lefevre.

LATEST RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 16—5 a. m.—A dispatch dated
Paris, midnight, gives the latest returns, showing 325 Republicans and 191 Conservatives elected, and that second ballots will be required in twelve cases. Some Bonapartist leaders, such as the Duke de Mouchy, M. Chevreau, and M. as the Duke de Mouchy, M. Chevreau, and M. Raoul Duval, have been defeated. The elections are considered as unsatisfactory in result, and as calculated to lead to a renewal of the strife. The Franceis, the Duke de Broglie's organ, claims that, after Gambetta's boast of 400 Republican majority, this is virtually a Government victory, which should encourage the Conservatives to continue in the policy inaugurated on the 16th of May.

Defense, Clerical, considers the reduction of the Republican majority a rebuke to the insolence of the 363, and an encouragement to President MacMahon to persevere in his present course.

The Temps, while admitting some reduction of the Republican majority, considers the decision of France in favor of the Republicane peremptory, and declares that it will be neither possible nor permissible to reasts it.

The Constitutional advices the immediate retirement of the Ministers.

BOTH PARTIES DISAPPOINTED.

trement of the Ministers.

BOTH PARTIES DISAPPOINTED.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The evening papers point out that both the Opposition and the Government are disappointed, the former having hoped to return 400 Deputies, while the latter reckoned on gaining 100 seats.

The Messager de Paris states that the Government has gained forty seats, and may obtain ten more, and suggests that the Government's success is sufficient to afford an opportunity of terminating the crisis by mutual concessions. Perfect tranquility continues to prevail.

THE NEWS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The news of the Republican victory in France is received here with satisfaction and even relief by all except the Ultramostanes and Socialists as the triumph of peace.

WAR NOTES.

WAR NOTES.

CHEVERT PASHA.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Chevket Pasha telegraphes on Sunday that he had arrived at Lukovitas from Plevna, and would continue his march to Orchanic on Monday.

SULINA BOMBARDED.

VARMA, Oct. 15.—The Captain of a steamer arrived here reports that Russian floating batteries at the mouth of the Danube have been bombarding Sulina for three days.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Roumanians and

rious ingredients.
After years of see mile experiment the manufacture of 8. ?
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LET SOAP in the
effects of the it Has No Egnai ry mother and family containing 5 cakes of dress on receipt of 7 ew York City. DRUGGISTS. ILET SOAP.

LET SOAP. LET-SOAP.

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OAP" is the trade-mark nury is designated, and the of infants, children.

lew York City. SALES. TERS & CO. ALE OF ry, Gold and Silver ted Goods, &c., Pawnbroker, 16, at 10 e'clock, at metion-rooms, 118 and 120 BALE, OCT. 17. , and Oil-Cloths.

ofortes, Iron Safe with rehandise, at our sales-

SALE, OCT. 18,

RS & CO., Auctioneers.

CLOTHING, BOOTS, ETC., and 120 Wabash-av. ERS & CO., Auctioneers. actured Furs ning, Oct. 48, 1877, at ou sah-av. ERS & CO., Auctioneers. rniture Sale at our Salesrooms, 118 and L. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. ORY SALE

CTION. 22, 1877, commencing at a s: A single payment down, chasers. Interest only 6 per i. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. FORE & CO., RADE SALE

400DS,

llings with Grounds in

SQUARE.

16, 9:30 a. m. RE & CO, Auctioneers. DAY, Oct. 17, l at Auction HUNDRED CASES s&Rubbers tom-Made Goods,

routy & Co. Suck-arranted; M. L. Alexis, and a full and Philadelphia-, 68 and 70 Wabash-av. & CLAPP. lar offering of First-Class s&Rubbers

ESDAY,

sell a prime lot of

IG STOCK

mence at 10 o'clk prompt.

MEROY & CO. KER'S SALE ATE-ST. et. 15, at 10 o'clock, we will of Ladies' Dresses, Cloaks, ISON, POMEROY & CO. T'S SALE,

arpets, Shoes, ROY & CO., Auctioneers. J. HENRY, & SHOES
y firge and attractive sale of
ample lot will be sold, as we
Consignments.

Randolph-st.

LD & MUNZER, oct. 16, at 10 o'clock sharp.
L SALE. MUNZER, Auctioneers NAMARA & CO.

pecialty. Saie at 1 o'clock. J. J. HENRY. RS. Agent and Auctioneer.

SHOES, AND RUBBERS Thing, Oct. 16, at 9% o'clock

11

ASIA MINOR. Russian and Turhish advices indicate that the Russians occupied the Yagui Hills, Sarbston, and Kizil Tepe, abandoned by Mukhtar Pasha, and are manœuvering for an advantageous posttion from which to make a new attack on the Turkish lines concentrating about Aladja-Dagh.

PLEVNA.

A special from the Russian headquarters a Gorny-Studen says the Imperial Guard have all gone to Plevna, and the Czarowitch will not mand them to avoid clashing with the

Constantinople reports telegraphic communition with Plevna re-established.

A HOAX.

LONDON, Oct. 15 .- The Hungarian invasion of nania is positively declared a hoax.
PREPARING FOR WINTER.

London, Oct. 15.—A correspondent at Sistova gives a favorable account of the Russian preparation for a winter campaign. Vast stores of corn and forage have been laid in at the depots along road two miles south of the Simnitza bridge it takes eight horses and twenty men pushing behind to get a light wagon through. The railway from Fratesti to Simnitza is progressing rapidly.

from Fratesti to Simultan is progressing rapidly.

A special from Therapia states that the Russians attacked Sulina and destroyed part of the town, but were beaten off.

A correspondent at Cettinje reports that the bulk of the Montenegrin army has been dismissed to sow the crops.

NEW LEVIES.

Trustworthy advices from St. Petersburg state that 100 battalions of troops of the line are being formed.

ASIA.

SIGNS OF WAR. LONDON, Oct. 15.—A special to the Times from Calcutta says: "It is feared war is imminent between the British and the Emur of Af-ghanistan and the Khan of Kelat, in conse-Quetta, in Beloochistan, which the Khan and Emur construe to mean the permanent occupation of that country. Though the force at Quetta is only sent avowedly as an escort to the British resident agent, yet the Viceroy declares its maintenance there is a necessary measure of the Imperial policy. The Emur of Afghanistan is negotiating with Kelat and Beloochee chiefs for the forcible expulsion of the British, for which he offers his help, and warns the Khan that their continued presence means eventual absorption?

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE. HAVANA, Oct. 15.—St. Thomas advices state that a fearful hurricane visited Curacoa and damage. The wind blew from all quarter The sea washed away the lower part of the Town of Wilhelmstadt, and nearly every house in what is known as the Petrimay quarter was destroyed. The fortifications are in ruins. Many families are destitute. The damage to property is estimated at over \$500,000. A Dutch man-ofwar and two Dutch schooners were wrecked. Several lives were lost. All the salt-pods in the neighborhood of the Island of Bonaire were

DEAD.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Antonio Scialoja, a lawyer and political economist, is dead.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—It is estimated that the ramine will cost the Indian Government £15,000,000, exclusive of the loss of revenue and other indirect effects.

other indirect effects.

RECENT FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—It is reported that a large private bank in Vienna has failed. Liabilities, £1,500,000.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The total losses by the failure of the Ritterschaftliche Bank, of Stettin, will probably amount to over 15,000,000 marks. The National Bank is actively assisting some of the firms involved, so as to prevent the extension of the calamity.

firms involved, so as to be continued that the calamity.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—It has been discovered that the Directors of the Ritterschaftliche Bank, in addition to the wholesale discounting of doubtful bills, have undertaken the guarantee for 900,000 marks which do not appear on the books.

NEW YORK.

The Independent Germans.
New York Times, Oct. 13. ing at Beethoven Hall, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer presiding. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Ottendorfer reviewed briefly the political situation, and stated that in his opinion neither of the tickets at present in the field would meet The following preamble and resolutions were

The following preamble and resolutions were then read:

WHEREAS, In view of the lamentable failure of the Republican and Democratic parties of this State, as represented in their respective conventions, to express the will and sentiments of the people, and the Independent German-American Citizens' Association of the City and Connty of New York, we deem it our duty to express our regret and disappointment at the lack of wisdom and batriotism which characterized the proceedings of these conventions; and the principles embodied in their respective platforms.

WHEREAS. The Republican Convention has not only ignored and passed over in silence the landable effort of the Administration for the restoration of harmony among the various sections of the country and the attempted Civil-Service reform, but has by implication refused to rise above a mere party level, and has imangurated a hostile opposition to the system of reform which has been hatied as the beginning of a better era, and as the commencement of an epoch of purity in politics and higher aspirations in public government;

WHENEAS. The Republican Convention of the Bate of New York, in surrendering without condition to the will and dictation of one or more party leaders, has made it impossible for the independent ty than for party to indorse the action of that Convention by voting for its entire ticket;

WHEREAS. The Democratic Convention has even excelled its sister convention by its submission to the dictates not of a party leader, but of a leader of a faction, and has handed over not only the City of New York, but the Empire State, to the absolute rule of the chief of Tammany Hall, with the possible contingency of impressing the same rule upon the future National Convention: it has thus ailed itself with the enemies of reform, with the object of the chief of Tammany Hall, with the possible contingency of impressing the same rule upon the future National Convention: it has thus ailed itself with the enemies of reform, with the old cannal and Tweed Rings, and

dates.

Resolved, That the German-American Independent Citizens' Association of the City and County of New York present to their fellow-citizens the following ticket, and charge their Executive Committee to make such arrangements as will enable the voters to cast their vote on the day of election for it:

For Secretary of State—John C. Churchill.
For Secretary of State—John C. Churchill.
For Comptroller—Frederick P. Olcott.
For Triadwarer—William L. Boatwick.
For Attorney-General—Grenville Tremain.
For State Engineer—Horatic Seymour, Jr.
After some discussion the resolutions were adopted. It was then decided to hold the primaries on Tuesday next, the County Convention on the 18th, the Senatorial and Aldermanic Conventions on the 22d, and the Assembly Convention on the 22d inst.

"HOMES IN TEXAS."
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Permit me to correct a typographical error in my communication published this morning. The word "food" was printed instead of "fuel."

The statement intended to be made was that the International & Great Northern Railroad furnishes free to immigrants, at the "Home," at Palestine, shelter, fuel, for both heating and cooking purposes, and lights.

J. H. Page, G. P. & T. A.,

No. 104 Clark street.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Arrived, steamship ord Clive, from Liverpool.
London, Oct. 15.—The steamships St. Lauent, from New York, and Sarmatian, from Individual, have arrived out.
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Arrived, steamer Perere, from Hawre; Gallert, from Hamburg.

CHURCH COUNCILS.

Closing Proceedings of the Rock River Conference at Princeton.

The Report of the Board of Stewards Presented and Recommitted.

Charges in the Cases of M. G. Sheldon and J. T. Yates Not Sustained.

A Handsome Testimonial in Recog nition of Elder Jutkins' Services.

Appointments Will Be Announced Just Previous to Final Adjournment To-Day.

Work on the Book of Common Prayer in the Episcopal General Convention.

THE METHODISTS.

CLOSING UP BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., Oct. 15.—The fifth day's session of the Rock River Conference began at 9 o'elock to-day, the Rev. S. McChesney conduct-

ing the devotional exercises. The Rev. J. Hodges and the Rev. S. P. Burr were continued on the superannuated list. C. S. Kellogg was put on the same list. Z. D. Paddock was placed on the supernumerary list, and Mr. J. Bush and A. T. Hatch were put on the same list for one year. D. W. Hobbs was granted a location, and Robert Wright a supernuated relation. A. J. Scott was granted a upernumerary relation.

DR. SHEPPARD. There was a good deal of discussion over the case of the Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, of Chicago. This gentleman is traveling in Europe, and, being in good health, the Church Discipline would not, according to the opinion of Bishop Ames, Bishop Merrill, and others, permit of his being granted a supernumerary relation. It was contended that the administration of the law has hitherto been so lax that Mr. Sheppard was justified in expecting a supernumerary rela-tion, and after a long talk this was granted by

a very close vote.

The Secretary then called the roll for subcriptions to the yearly journal.

BOARD OF STEWARDS. The Rev. S. H. Adams, D. D., from the Board of Stewards, submitted their report as fol-

lows:

We have received from collections in the several charges \$3,544.21; from chartered fund. \$30; bequest of Eliza A. Whitehouse, \$20; total, \$3,610.21; which sum has been appropriated as per list of beneficiaries. There is a deficit from iast year's receipts of \$351.29. We have found ourselves utterly unable even to approximate in our allowed claims, much less in the disbursements, to the amounts which have been officially reported as needed for the comfortable support of the respective claimants. We need more money. To secure this another year we recommend: his another year we recommend:

First—That each pastor use all diligence in senring contributions thereto from each member of

roring contributions thereto from each member of his church.

Second—That we endeavor to secure bequests, the income therefrom to be an annuity for this fund. We are persuaded that there is no benevolent cause of our church nearer the hearts of our people than this, and that bequests for the benefit of this fund are not only important but can be secured by proper effort on our part.

We recommend to the Conference Board of Stewards for the coming year that they meet as early as practicable to devise means for increasing the collections, and to prepare a circular to be sent to each claimant, with such questions as shall give, when answered, all needed information; and it shall be the duty of each claimant fally to answer such questions in the circular, and return it to the Board of Stewards.

S. H. Adams, Secretary.

AMOUNTS AWARDED.

AMOUNTS AWARDED.

A detailed account of the amounts awarded to each claimant was appended. The allowance in each case was 54 per cent of the claim.

The Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., suggested that the Board of Stewards for the coming year chould represe a plan wherehy grants on this should prepare a plan whereby grants on this fund should be apportioned in conformity with the claimant's length of active service. He moved that the report be recommitted, with in-

The Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker hoped that the report would not be recommitted. The Stewards had spent all their time in getting up the ort, and it would be unbrotherly to recon

mit it.

The Rev. Luke Hitchcock moved as an amendment that so much of the report as relates to the recommendations for future action be recommitted, and that the financial part be adopted.

Dr. Fowler accepted the amendment.

The Rev. J. E. Springer moved the recommittal of the whole report. The motion prevailed.

Dr. W. C. Dandy, from the "select number" in the case of M. G. Sheldon, an elder in the Rock River Conference of the M. E. Church, re-

That the complainant having stated that the accused had satisfied him in regard to the subject matter of the charge and specifications, the sameere withdrawn with the consent of the accused We, therefore, find that, as far as the enarges an specifications are concerned, there is nothing agains M. G. Sheldon.

M. G. Sheldon.
On motion, Mr. Sheldon's character passed.
J. F. YATES.

Dr. Aaron Gurney, from the "select number" in the case of J. F. Yates, reported that the first and second charges of falsebood and slander had not been sustained. The third charge, that of unchristian conduct, was sustained so far as related to the third specification. The Committee, therefore, affix as a penalty that Brother J. F. Yates be reprimanded by the Bishop in open Conference.

affix as a penalty that Brother J. F. Yates be reorimanded by the Bishop in open Conference. The report was unanimous.

Bishop Merrill said that all the reprimand be had to inflict was contained in the finding of the Committee. The Conference received this declaration with applause.

Mr. Yates asked to be allowed to speak. Permission was denied, and, on motion, his character passed, only about half a dozen negative votes being given.

PRESENTATION.

ter passed, only about half a dozen negative votes being given.

Bishop Merrill then, on behalf of the preachers of the Chicago district, presented Elder A. J. Jutkins with an envelope containing \$100 and the following expression of good feeling:

Drar Brother: Your brethen of the Chicago district, with whom you have been intimately associated during the past four years, desire to give you an expression of their regards and affection upon your retrement from official relationship with them. They greatly appreciate your devotion to the work, your uniform courtesy, and your exemplary Christian character. In token of their feelings they herewith present you with the sum of \$100. If agreeable to you, it would please them should you use this amount in replensing your library with books of your own selection. With this token of esteem they wish to convey assurances of their kindly remembrances and prayers for the future.

Signed on behalf of all the preachers in the district and two laymen. T. P. Marsh, Secretary.

"Who are admitted on trial!" was next taken

THE SECOND QUESTION.

"Who are admitted on trial?" was next taken up. Delos M. Tompkins, Samuel H. Schwartz, George Chase, George A. Irving, Robert Proctor, Fletcher Pomeroy, and Frank M. Bristol were admitted on trial.

Galena was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the Conference, the invitation from that town being the only one received. Conference then adjourned until 2 p. m., after singing the doxology.

ERSIDENCE OF BISHOPS.

RESIDENCE OF BISHOPS.

Ing the doxology.

RESIDENCE OF BISHOPS.

The Committee appointed on residence for the Bishop and instructed to report to this Conference, presented the following report:

As they were instructed, they have addressed all the principal churches within lifty miles of Chicago, and also the Preachers' meeting of that city. No definite proposition has been received except from the Church at Wheaton, a dourishing subarb of Chicago, twenty miles from the city limits.

Eibert H. Gary, Esq., was designated by the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wheaton to visit this Conference, with the offer to build a suitable house for a Bishop's residence within three blocks of the depot and three blocks of the church, and to keep it in order for that purpose as long as it may be the pleasure of the Bishop to occupy it. It is understood also that the ground has been secured and the greater part of the money necessary has been subscribed, and if it is the pleasure of this Conference to encourage the enterprise, the work will be commenced without delay.

Your Committee respectfully angreat that the been subscribed, and if it is the pleasure of this Conference to encourage the enterprise, the work will be commenced without delay.

Your Committee respectfully surgest that the business be referred to a committee, with instructions to confer with the Bishop, and also with the church at Wheaton, and that they be given, as far as this Conference is concerned, full power und discretion in the premises; therefore, Resolved, That the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, the Resolved, That the Rev. Luke Hitchcock, Equ., be

appointed a committee on episcopal residence in accordance with the foregoing statements.

ATTENNOON SESSION.

Bishop Ames presided at the afternoon session, the Rev. C. S. Truesdell leading the devotions.

sion, the Rev. C. S. Truesdell leading the votions.

The American Bible Society was indorsed, and the importance of Sunday-school work pointed out.

The Committee on Freedmen's Cause reported collections, \$1,373.72.

The report of the Committee on Episcopal Residence was adopted.

The Committee who were empowered to procure an act of incorporation for the Conference Committees on Statistics, Education, and Temperance presented their report. All were adopted.

adopted.

The appointments will be announced to-morrow morning, immediately before the ad-journment. the subject of temperance was discussed, the Rev. J. P. Cleveland presiding, and several interesting addresses were delivered.

THE BAPTISTS.

MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 15.—The Baptist State Convention closed to-day after the usua religious services. The Rev. Mr. Mallory and Mr. Waterman, of Detroit, were appointed Committee to co-operate with Committees of other religious bedies to confer with railway companies relative to a discontinuance of Sun day traffic on all railroads. The Committee on the State of the Church made a report, of which the following are among the most significant abstracts:

abstracts:
Your Committee will not assume to speak infallibly upon so comprehensive and recondite a subject as the state of religion in the churches. Their candid convictions, however, are somewhat as follows: As compared with the state of former years, they believe the present religious condition of the Baptist churches of Michigan calls for the deepest gratitude, and warrants the most jubilant anticipations; but, as compared with the ideal church perfection sketched in the Word, and to be, progressively realized if the churches even retain their relative position and power, it is less encouraging.

A monget the practical results which follow these potent defects are nearly one-third as many losses to our churches by exclusion as there are gains by baptism.—519 against 1,728 in the twelve associations that have furnished us the only statistics we have for a basts of estimate,—a

DESOLATING TIDE OF SKEPTICISM, DESOLATING TIDE OF SKEPTICISM, closely following that of a most gracious and energetic evangelism, and an impatience with the serious and protracted study of the Word in singular contrast with the greatly mutitolied facilities for study. Multitudes indifferent to membership in any local church, falsely supposing that membership in the Kingdom of Heaven is membership in the truest of all churches; other multitudes anxiously interested in personal religion, but, with respect to a church home, as restless and fruitless in search as Noah's dove; others, again, ruthlessly stampeding from church to church, unchecked by any sense of obligation or of truth—all these largely account for the outward prosperity covers an inward weakness betokening an inability to breast the rising tides of

betokening an inability to breest the rising tides of adverse forces.

AMONG THE PASSAGES not given in the above abstract was one expressing the Committee's apprehension that the average Baptist pastor is not keeping up with the demands of the times as a teacher of truth, but rather is falling behind. The correctness of this proposition was called in question and discussed. It was moved to amend the report by striking out that portion of it, which prevailed, and the report as thus amended was adopted. The attendance at the Convention has been between 400 and 500, an unusually large number. The next Convention will be held at Tecumseh, beginning Oct. 17. The Revs. Grünnell, Haskell, and Curtis were appointed a committee to report an amendment to the by-laws of the Convention at its next session, fixing the number of delegates which churches and associations shall be entitled to in the annual Convention. The Committee appointed to consider the offer of these threat the control transfer and lend to the consider. vention. The Committee appointed to consider the offer of twenty-five acres of land by citizens

of Charlevoix for

A BAPTIST SUMMER RESORT
consists of the Rev. Messrs. T. Nelsop, of East
Saginaw; J. F. Hill, of Muskegon; E. Curtis,
of Greenville; Mr. D. W. Page, of Kalamazoo; and
G. W. Gay, of Grand
Rapids. The Committee will report to
the Executive Board at any time during the
year and probably nothing definite will be the Executive Board at any time during the year, and probably nothing definite will be reached until next year's Convention meets. The Committee appointed at last year's Convention to take measures for holding a Ministerial Institute during the year reported that it had been impracticable to hold such an inritute. The Rev. Mr. Barnes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Maerdyk, of the Reformed Church, residents of this city, expressed the iriendly greetings of the State organizations of those churches for the State Bantist Convention.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE GENERAL CONVENTION. Boston, Mass., Oct. 15.—The Episcopal ing the forms of service in the Book of Common Prayer, after a long discussion, adopted resolutions prescribing that the Committee on Praver Book act jointly with the Committee on the tually instructs the Committee to take action the Committee on Canons were only instructed to consider the expediency of the action of the Committee on the Prayer Book, which reported it inexpedient to make any alteration in the prayer for the President of the United States. A number of delegates from the West have left for home.

The report of the Committee on Constitu-tional Amendments that no revision of the lectionary was necessary brought out a long dis-

lectionary was necessary brought out a long discussion.

The proposed amendment for the revision of
the lectionary is as follows:

Resolved. That the proposed amendment in
these words, "Provided, however, that the General Convention shall have power from time to
time to amend the lectionary, but no act for this
purpose shall be valid which is not voiced for by
a majority of the whole number of Bishops, and by a
majority of all dioceses entitled to representation
in the House of Deputies."

Discussion of the amendment was suddenly

a majority of all dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies."

Discussion of the amendment was suddenly brought to an end by the decision of the Convention to take a vote on the question, and the result was the adoption of the amendment by the following vote: Clerical deputations, number of dioceses represented, forty-five; yeas, 31; nays, 9; divided, 5. Lay deputations, dioceses represented, thirty-nine; yeas, 23; nays, 12; divided, 4.

The Committee on Canons presented a report opposing any amendments to Sec. 1, Canon 12, Title 2, which was adopted.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred many memorials and papers relative to the proposed change of the name of the Church, reported "That no change be made in the name of this Church as used in the constitution."

The Committee expressed themselves to the effect that grave doubts were entertained by some as to the results of any change of name unon the legal right of the property of the Church. The Committee considered the present title of the Church, the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," as sufficient. The Committee stated that only for the deference due to the several dioceses interested no report on the subject whatever would have been presented.

The Episcopal Board of Missions continued its annual meeting this morning, Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, in the chair. The Committee appointed by the Board to confer with the Committee of the American Church Missionary Society upon the proposed amaignmation of 19th organizations reported. The report stated that both Committees were in accord with the present union and principles relating to the same. These principles were, that the Board of Missions retain its organization and charter, and control the funds intrusted to it, the Church Society become the recognized auxiliary to the Board, and that the Committee reported resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, that the Board agree with the union as proposed, and that the forcing and domestic

Special Dupatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Oct. 15.—The Cairo Presbytery, embracing that portion of the vineyard bytery, embracing that portion of the vineyard known as Egypt, met in this city to-night, and was fully organized for business. There was a fair representation present, though most of the members are expected to arrive by to-morrow's trains. In the absence of the Rev. C. F. Fish, of DuQuoin, Moderator of the last Conference, the exercises of the evening were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Green, of Shawneetown, who preached an able sermon. The Rev. J. G. Butler, of Grand Tower, was chosen Moderator. The Presbytery will continue in session several days.

of the Young Men's Christian Association which commenced here on Thursday night closed last evening at half-past 10, and is said to have been the most successful one ever held in the State. The pastors of nearly all the churches have joined in a request to Mal. Cole, of Chicago, to remain here and hold a series of Gospel meetings, which he has consented to do.

THE RAILROADS.

CHICAGO & EVANSTON. In the case of John S. Gibbs vs. the City of Chicago, the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company, H. A. Towner, George F. and Julian S Rumsey, and V. C. Turner, Judge Drummond has recently entered a decree holding that the ordinance of the City Council, passed Dec. 27, 1876, entitled, "An ordinance repealing all ordinances heretofore passed granting any rights or privileges to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company," and set forth at large in the bill of complaint, be held fuull and void, and of no effect whatever, and that the Chicago & Evanston Railroad is entitled to the rights, privileges, and franchises conferred by the acts of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, passed and approved on the 16th day of February, 1861, and the 6th day of February, 1863, and the ordinances of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, passed on the 17th day of August, 1864, and the 12th day of June, 1872. It was also ordered that the city, its officers, agents, and servants be perpetually enjoined from executing any of the provisions of the ordinance of Dec. 27, 4876, or interfering by virtue thereof with any of the tracks of the Chicago & Evanston Rairroad laid in the streets of the city, or from prosecuting the Company for infringing the ordinance. The Company is to be restrained from taking up its tracks from any of the streets in obselence to the ordinance, or ordinance of the City Council, passed Dec. 27, 1876, of the streets in obedience to the ordinance, or from plying any money in satisfaction of any

room paying any motory in penalty.

The bill was filed by Gibbs as a stockholder in the railroad, setting out the organization of the road, and the various powers granted to it by successive ordinances of the city, and the inal annulling and repeal of all the privileges by the sweeping ordinance of December last. by the sweeping ordinance of December last This lant ordinance, he claimed, was void and of no effect, as attempting to take away rights given by the Legislature, and of which the city

CHICAGO MANAGERS IN DEMAND. The position of General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad has been offered to Mr. H. E. Sargent, formerly General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, and that gentleman has gone East to accept the position. This is an excellent appointment, as Mr. Sargent is a railroad man of vast experience and of great energy, and his appointment shows that the Directors of the road are determined to have a man at the helm whose standing and ability will satisfy the public that they really mean to push the road forward to completion at as an early a day as possible. The annual meeting of the Directors of this road was held in New York on the 26th of last month, when the change in the management was decided upon. At that meeting a report was submitted which strongly urges that Congress be petitioned too pass a bill extending the time for the completion of the road to the Pacific, and show the advantages to accrue to the country by its construction. A resolution was adopted that the construction of the road westward from Bismarck should be forthwith commenced, and eastward from the Columbia River as soon as a reactively and the strategic or the construction of the road westward from the Columbia River as soon as a reactively and the construction. of the Michigan Central Railroad, and that gen-

marck should be forthwith commenced, and eastward from the Columbia River as soon as practicable.

The extension of the Pacific Division from Tacoma, Washington Territory, to the Pnyallup coal-fields is nearly completed. The grading of the entire thirty-one miles is finished, about one-half the rails are laid, and the remainder are being delivered. The line will be in operation in November.

CHICAGO, MILLINGTON & WESTERN The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company yesterday filed a bill in the United States Court against the Chicago, Millington & Western Railway Company, A. J. Warner, Pomeroy Wells, C. W. Knox, Samuel Shipman, Douglas Putnam, and Daniel Torpey, to foreclose a rust-deed covering all the property, real and personal, of the railroad. This was given Aug. 12, 1875, to secure 1,500 first-mortgage bonds for \$1,000 each, running thirty years and bearing 7 per cent interest, principal and interest being payable in gold. A bill for the same purpose was filed last February by J. Warner and other bondholders, they alleging that the compurpose was filed last February by J. Warner and other bondholders, they alleging that the compainant in the present suit had declined to bring suit for foreclosure at their request. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, however, denies this, claiming that no proper demand had been made on it. The Trust Company therefore ask for the usual decree of foreclosure, and for the appointment of a Receiver.

GOULD AND THE MICHIGAN CEN-

TRAL.
When Jay Gould gave up the contest for the possession of the Michigan Central Railroad several months ago, THE TRIBUNE predicted that it would not end the fight, but that Mr. Gould would renew the contest at the earliest opportunity. If there is any truth in the following item from the New York Indicator, it

diction:
Jay Gould will return to New York on Monday morning. He stopped at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, last night. It was rumored in the street yesterday that he had bought enough Michigan Central to control-the road, and that he will ask the Directors to resign upon his return.

The correctness or falsity of this rumor must become apparent in a few day. ecome apparent in a few days.

CENTRAL PACIFIC SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—In the suit brought

by the United States to recover from the Central Pacific Railroad Company 5 fer cent of the net earnings of the road from July 15, 1869, in repayment of the Government subsidy and in-terest, Judge Sawver, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision for defendant, bolding that the obligation to pay did not take effect until Oct. 1, 1874, when the road was finally accepted by the Government.

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 15.—The stockhold ers of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad to-day re-elected the old Board of Directors, and will doubtless re-elect the old officers. The road has been well managed during the last

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading from this city to the East held a conference yesterday at the office of R. C. Melference yesterday at the office of R. C. Mel-drum, Western General Freight Agent of the Fort Wayne Railroad, to consider the desirabili-ty of increasing the freight rates to the East. The matter was talked over for some time, but no conclusion was reached. Another meeting for the same purpose will be held in a few days, and it is believed that an advance of five cents will be decided upon at the end of the week, to take effect next Monday. It is now an ascertained fact that the Di-rectors of the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & West-ern Railroad have commenced operations on the new line that is to connect the tunnel with the Hudson River. Mr. President Vail and Mr. Vice-President Robiuson, of the Troy & Boston Railroad, were recently waited upon by a Com-

the Hudson River. Mr. President Vall and Mr. Vice-President Robinson, of the Troy & Boston Raitroad, were recently waited upon by a Committee of the new corporation, for the purpose of ascertaining how much of the Troy & Boston line track would be granted. The result of the interview was not wholly satisfactory to one party. The Troy & Boston Company desired to sell out to the new corporation their entire road for some five millions of dollars. This proposition was, of course, declined, when it was known that an independent line could be built from the Massachusetts State line to Troy for \$500,000.

Mr. G. L. Conner, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Fall River Line, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. Elbridge L. Hill, Eastern Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is in the city to attend to the marriage of a friend.

Mr. J. W. Cary, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was also here yesterday, attending to the interests of his road.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is no longer discriminating against Chicago, and is taking all the grain that is offered to this city in buils. It has made arrangements with the Union Elevator for the unloading of the cars. The managers say that but little grain except barley is being shipped to this city, as the market in Milwaukee is about five cents higher.

Judging by the large shipments of coru-beef and cabbage which are now going forward to South via the Illinois Central Railroad, the Southerners must evidently be fond of that delicacy.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Uct. 15.—Meetings of the non-Union men of the Delaware, Lacka-wanna & Western mines were held near Scran-ton to-day, and resolutions were adopted set-ting forth the fallacy of longer continuing the strike in the coal regions. Several collieries started work to-day, and a mass meeting of miners will be held to-morrow looking towards a resumption of work. Scranton is filled with soldiers, and no further trouble is anticipated.

CRIMINAL NEWS. Touching Address of the Late Mr. Gil-

Text of the Document which Wrung Salt Sobs from the New York Coppers.

man to His Chief Mourners.

The Causes which Developed So Much Rescality in So Good a Man.

Race at the Nashville Hoss-Trot Not Set Down in the Bills.

GILMAN'S STATEMENT.

New York Tribune, Oct. 13.

When Mr. Gilman was asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upor him, Mr. Chittenden for the prisoner said that it was the wish both of Mr. Gilman and his friends that the circumstances of his crime, and the temptations and faults which led to it, should be made public. The facts of the forgery were made public Oct. 2, and on the 3d of month he had made a statement, not for the purpose of having it presented in court, but for is pastor, the Rev. Dr. Houghton, for his brothers and sisters and friends, and for the others whom he had wronged. The statement was as follows: To the Rev. Dr. Houghton; to my wife, to my

To the Rev. Dr. Houghton; to my wife, to my brothers and sisters, and intimate friends:

It is proper to state certain facts in explanation, not extenuation, of my conduct.

From the time I began business I had placed in my hands, by friends who trusted me implicitly, sums of money ranging from \$100 to \$20,000 on interest at 7 per centum: These sums would often remain undisturbed for weeks and months, and, as I paid for the privilege, it was proper and was understood that I employed them in business.

I never speculated in stocks on margin, nor lost or won money by any wager or gain. I did make investments in enterprises which promised well from time to time, in good faith, and which turned out utterly bad. For this my judgment is to be blamed.

lamed.

Possession of so much money, and the control of gradually made me feel and act as if it were my wn, and encroachments upon it, whether from sases or expenses, which began many years ago.

own, and encroachments upon it, whether from losses or expenses, which began many years ago, came so gradually that I was scarcely sensible of them, and, while I knew that I was running behind, I could not bear to look deficiencies square in the face, and hoped for better times.

Times grew worse instead of better. The failure of the Sun Insurance Company and the necessities of the other companies impaired the confidence of buyers in everything but Atlantic, and competition for that the last few years has carried prices so high as to leave no margin for profit, and has made the commissions thoroughly inadequite to meet the scale of expenses on which I was doing business and living. Consequently, my, business was greatly restricted. The worse my affairs grew the more annutling I became to investigate them. My books and accounts, which had been my pride, were neglected. I drifted hopelessly on a sea of trouble, seizing every straw which seemed to give a little present hope, and in some cases I allowed my reputation to suffer by long delay in making up accounts which were called for.

This moral weakness was quite inexcusable. How easy to say so now! yet how hard it seemed to do what I should years ago have done in reducing expenses at home and in the office, and in resolutely closing accounts which were a temptation to me, and which, if honestly treated, must at that rate of interest have proved unprofitable.

Prior to the panic of 1873 I used made improper nee of trust funds in my hands under the pressure of declining business, and the troubles of that year involved me in additional losses. After that time the accounts in my hands began to be drawn on by the depositors more freely than before, and not infrequently I found myself sorely pinched, but always managed to extricate myself without doing anything criminal, though I must confess the moral baseness of my proceedings these many years. As nearly as I can remember, I, must have put forth the first "raised" certificate not quite two years ago. It was so easy

greatest kindness, than of the absolute wickedness of these crimes.

Blindly hoping that the next step would extricate me, I plunged in deeper and deeper. I hope I make it plain that my endeavor was to cover the deficiencies of a term of years. It is impossible for me to state without reference to memoranda, which I have not by me, what amounts are affoat; but I am confident this will be found at the American Exchange Bank. Union Insurance Company, Commercial insurance Company, and H. Talmadge & Co., and my friends who are looking will find the whole horrid truth there.

I have not sold any fraudulent securities, but borrowed on them. It is proper for me to say that I am alone responsible for every wrong act. No human being could have had a suspicion of it, and I alone am to biame for the false pride which has made me incur expense at home and in my business which could not be lawfully met. My wife never peresuaded me to any extravagance, and she ever peresuaded me to any extravagance, and she

made me incur expense at home and in my business which could not be lawfully met. My wife never persuaded me to any extravagance, and she would have accepted any restraint! might have put upon her.

In addition to these fraudulent transactions, other persons than those named must suffer to a considerable degree, chiefly my brothers and sisters, probably to the extent of \$75,000, and several other persons, who have had accounts with me for years. I cannot now state the amounts of these latter accounts approximately.

To sum up briefly, I would say that the decline in business, bad investments, heavy expenses, both business and domestic, and personal extravagance, have betrayed me. No; I must be just with myself, and confess that I have deliberately walked, in the clearest light and knowledge, in the face of the best instructions, into this pit. Some may call it madness; I call it sin.

Those who know me in my business relations alone may be aware of it, but every one who knows me personally will bear witness that my intimate friends and associates are all some of the best and purest souls that ever lived. They know that I love better to give away money than te spend it for myself; they know that my thoughts and my interests were more with various charitable works with which it was my happiness to be connected than on money-getting by right means or wrong. They will moura with me that I should have valued the good opinion of good men more than a good conscience and my own self-respect. They will wonder how it was possible for a man to so far deceive himself as to believe that he really cared for and valued things that were true, honest, pure, just, lovely, and of good report, while beneath the smooth surface of his heart was rotten and dishonest to the core.

I suppose no one will be much surprised that suicide has been much in my thoughts for many years, and, while I hoped that some change of fortune might avert the impending disclosure. I have feared for some weeks that it might be near at hand. I had deliberat

The safe in Gilman's office, at William and Pine streets, was opened yesterday afternoon under an order of court on an attachment sued out by Talmadge & Co., of No. 39 Pine street. Depuly-Sheriff Dodge superintended the operation, Mr. Gilman being present and furnishing the combination. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Harris, and a brother of the forger, were also present. The contents of the safe were taken in charge by the Deputy Sheriff. Under-Sheriff Cuming refused to give the list of securities, but from another source it was learned that little of value was discovered by the search-warrant. There were no United States bonds, as expected, but the three missing certificates of Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip were found. On the faces of these traces of an incomplete forgery were visible. Gilman had erased the original amounts, but had not inserted the raised amount. Gilman had evidently dabbled in raflway securities, for the Deputy-Sheriff discovered a \$1,000 bond of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad and a \$1,000 bond of the Peris, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad. There were a few pieces of scrip for small amounts of the Union Mutual Insurance Company, which had not been tampered with. The other papers removed from the safe embraced statements of Gilman's work as executor of his mother's and father's estate, and a private memorandum-book which has not vet been examined, but will be opened this morning, in presence of representatives of the American Exchange Bank, Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, Talmadge & Co., and D. Drake Smith, the principal creditors.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Just as the NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15.—Just as the horses were about to go to the string in the second race to-day, a great deal of excitement was produced in the grand stand by JaS. Bishop, claiming to hail from St. Louis, picking the vest-pocket of George Fortune, of Glasgow, Ky., of \$60. Fortune caught Bishop in the act and demanded his money. At that moment James Leef claiming to be from Quincy, Ill., a pal of Bishop, came up and took the stolen money from him, and was about to depart, when Fortune collared Lee, demanding the money, when Lee dropped it. Bishop, having thus gotten loose, made a dead run for the gate, when the police, taking a hack, overtook him. The race was temporarily forgotten, and an immense crowd gathered about the pickpockets, crying out vociferously, "Hang them! Hang them!" and the wildest excitement prevailed. The enforcement of mobiaw was only prevented by the police clearing a way and hurrying the prisoners to the city. Both were jailed, and are ticketed for the Pententiary this week, half a dozen or more having witnessed the robbery. Turf men say these men were at the races at Cynthiana, Lexington, and Louisville, at each of which places some one was robbed, an old gentieman at the last-named place having had his pocket fleeced of \$300.

RIFLING THE MAILS. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 15.—John M. Crowell, special agent of the Post-Office De partment, reached this city last evening, having in charge Charles W. Prescott, A sistant Postmaster at Great Bend, Kan., whom he master at Great Bend, Ran., whom he arrested last Saturday for rifling registered letters. Prescott confessed to taking several hundred dollars. Crowell found money in Prescott's possession that he had inclosed in a decoy registered letter, so there was nothing lett for him to do but to confess his guilt. Prescott stood high in the community, and has many relations among the most prominent and respectable people in that portion of the State.

COWARDLY ACT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 15.—This afternoon at Makanda, Patrick Boyle shot at and seriously injured Elizabeth, his wife. Boyle, who is night-watchman on the Illinois Central bridge This morning she and a sister left Boyle and were overtaken in the outskirts of Makanda, where he shot at her. The shot took effect in her hand, which is literally torn to pieces. He was arrested and committed by Justice Hagler to the County Jall. She came here to have the wound dressed

HALL AND BALL. St. Paul. Minn., Oct. 15.—Thomas Howard x-Judge of the Municipal Court, formerly prominent in local politics, was arrested this vening on an indictment for feloniously retain ng \$900 from \$3,200 placed in his hands by a man named Hall, for buying railroad lands for Ball. Howard claims that his retention of the money is an honest business transaction, but the Grand Jury have, it is understood, given

KU-KLUX. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 15 .- A special to the Courier-Journal says David Hall, of Franklin County, was whipped Saturday night by masked men. Hall met John Thompson this morning, and recognized in him one of his assailants. He at once shot him, wounding him severely. He was afterwards arrested, but readily gave bail. It is thought this will result in unearthing and bringing to justice a band of so-called Ku-Klux who have been disturbing Franklin County for

AN ADROIT ROBBERY. clock to-day a man rushed into the wholesale crocery house of H. E. Redneld, No. 310 North Second street, and asked the bookkeeper to change a \$10 note; at the same moment another man attracted the attention of the bookkeeper in an opposite direction, and the first man dexterously abstracted \$150 in cash and \$3,000 in drafts, checks, etc., and escaped.

DOWN IN THE COAL MINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 15.—John P. Linman, harged with burglary at Springfield, Ill., and running away with another man's wife and Linman hid in a coal mine for four days, and was forced out by hunger.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 15.—Milton Crossland he son of a pastor of the United Brethre Church in Ogden, was jailed here yesterday charged with bigamy. His father officiated a

the youth's last marriage.

CASUALTIES. FALLING OF A COURT-HOUSE. Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Oct. 13.—This morning at 10 o'clock the roof of the Court-House fell in, and, strange to say, of the eighteen persons in court and very few persons were present at the time of the disaster. The courtroom was on the second floor, un-der a twenty-foot ceiling, and the county offices der a twenty-foot ceiling, and the county offices were below on the first floor. Workmen were engaged in fixing the roof and had torn down a great portion of the fire-walls and chimneys, and thrown the brick and stone on the roof; from 25,000 to 50,000 brick were on the roof at the time it fell. The ceiling and roof were supported by arm-girders, and the immense weight sprung the walls and the entire mass dropped like a dead-fall.

Judge Henry C. Hanna was in the court-room, but was not on the Beach, and escaped with his head bruised and skinned. William H. Bracken was on the Bench at the time as Judge protem., and escaped in some miraculous way without a

was on the Bench at the time as Judge protem, and escaped in some miraculous way without a scratch. The following are the names of the attorneys who were in the room at the time of the disaster, all of whom were more or less scratched and bruised: S. S. Harsell, W. H. Jones, John R. McMahon, J. E. Urmston, Henry Berry, Fielding Berry, F. M. Alexander, Jno. F. McKee, and Thomas H. Smith. The Sheriff. George B. Winscott, was slightly injured. being hit on the head. Jno. Smith. The Sheriff. George B. Winscott, was slightly injured, being hit on the head. Jno. B. Moorman, the Deputy Clerk, was bruised on the head. The Deputy Sheriff, Robert McKeown, came out without a scratch. Louis Willenoring, Nicholas Booth, John A. Miller, and H. H. Seal, citizens of the county, were in the court-room at the time, but escaped without any serious injury.

To see the wreck, the mass of stone, brick, timbers, and twisted and broken iron, the only

To see the wreck, the mass of stone, brick, timbers, and twisted and broken iron, the only wonder is that one of the number escaped alive. The excitement for a few minutes cannot be described. Women were crying and wringing their hands; children, with tears streaming down their faces, asking about their fathers; men of iron nerve standing pale and undetermined, not knowing what to do. The tower, which is about 120 feet higher, trembled to its very base, but fortunately withstood the shock. If it had fallen, no person could possibly have escaped alive. The loss to the county will be from \$8,000 to \$12,000. They will begin repairing it immediately.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—Capt. Pe zati, of the schnooner Jenuie Wood from Raritan, reports a heavy gale there Sept. 26th, lasting twenty-four bours, and doing great damage to planta-tions all along the coast of Bay Island. Many-trees and houses were blown down, and several

HALIPAX, Oct. 15 .- A French brigantine is wrecked near Cape Race, and of her crew of Mrs. Trearture, of Fredericton, and Mrs. Jo seph Carter, of Long Reach, were drowned in St. John's River, being thrown overboard by collision of boats.

THE WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16-1 a. m. -For the Upper

Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, part-ly cloudy weather, occasional areas of rain, stationary or higher pressure and temperature. Pime. Bar. The Bu. Wind. En. Weather. 6:53a m. 30 12 64 78 S. W. fresh. Pair 11:18a m. 30.10 71 71 8 S. W. fresh. Pair 2:000a m. 50.00 73 67 S. W. fresh. Pair 2:53p m. 50.00 73 67 W. fresh. Pair 2:53p m. 50.00 73 67 W. fresh. Pair 0:000 m. 30.13 64 S. W. fresh. Pair 10:18p m. 50.14 56 63 N. W. fresh. Pair

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

New York, Jan. 4. 1877.—Drabs Sins: Having for several years used your medicines, douotingly at for several years used your medicines, douotingly at for several years used your medicines, douotingly as for several years used your medicines douotingly as the several years and several years as a several years as a several years as a several years and always with the desired effect, The Ready Better cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the limitment frequently and freely, almost invisibly finding the promised 'relieft. Truly yours (Signed)

(Signed)

THURLOW WEED. After Using Them for Several Years. DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from Oneta Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suf-from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUR FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Consestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Newselfe, Phency, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will after or parts where the pain or dilliculty cause who andre ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will as few moments cure Cramps, Spaams, Sour stomach, Hearthurn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with shem. A few drops in water will prevent alckness or pain from change of water. It it better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is no a remodial agent in this world that will cure Faver as Ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAY'S PILLS og quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty case per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion security

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, sorseld are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Droot, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Brigat Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, miss with substances like the white of an egg or threads like white sits, or there is a morbid, dark billous appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is pricking, burning sensation when passlar with.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle

AN IMPORTANT LETTER ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dz. Rabwar-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Replanting Pills, and also using the Ready Releft about sever for overlan tumors on the abdonnes, which se most eminent physicians of our Medical College broanced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 50 pounds when I commenced with your remedia, now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are as all grone yet. I have taken I wenty-four bottles of mills of the medicines from 6. Grenvill. Please seed my your book. "False and True."

MBS. C. KRAFF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

Dr. Radway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to some you again. My health is greatly improved by the use your again. My health is greatly improved by the use your cone and the fourth in nearly so. Dropsy is gone, he will improving, and my weight decreasing very yas, have had a great many calls this summer to insule the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me a from Ohlo, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me as from Ohlo, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and the wonderful cure with place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAP. We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. Steet at mable lady, and very benevolent. She has been imeans of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afficted with final tumors. We have heard of some wonderfulent effected by it. Yours respectfully. BERBACH & CO. Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 19. 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet purge, regulate, purify, cleanes, and streamlers way a Pilla, for the cure of all disorders of the sch. Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nertweet, Bladder, READ FALSE AND TRUE

TEXAS.

Its Suitability for Fruit table Farming

Present Demand for the Profits that Are

Colonization as Regards the C the Workingman

How It May Be Profitably Mar Be Avoided. PRUIT AND VEGETABLE Special Correspondence of The SHERMAN, Tex., Oct. 1.—I have

ing anything upon the subject etable farming until I had con the State, so as to treat of t general article. And first I w Texas is claimed to be a very the State at present is as bare production as any country cou the same is also true as rega with the exception of swer are abundant, and g well in all parts The scarcity of fruit to the fact that little or no paid to its culture, with the exceing peach pits which produce se as likely to be worthless as g within a few years that any inte directed efforts have been put rection of fruit culture. Fr accomplished it may be restrated that peaches, plums, remarkably well in all parts of t are also reasonably successful, e as Houston,—though liable to blight as at the North. Ear northern part of the State late varieties are dor saw at Dallas trees literally hard, firm winter apples. T vigorous and healthy in appea asw in any country. Apricots at

saw in any country. Apricots at grow here were it not for the fruit being destroyed by late Blackberries do remarkably we ground, the canes growing large than I ever saw anywhere, and quantities of fruit. Strawberries tain crop, the difficulty bring to alive through the hot, dry summ that could be irrigated they wou munerative returns.

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT GRO bring large prices, owing to the far below the demand, and the fruits near any of the large to years to come will be, remunerate at Dallas, Mr. Jesse W. Bell, is farm of twenty-five acres, on which is yet in bearing. The sold from five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of Grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of Grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of Grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of Grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres on \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,000 pounds, netting him 514 c or \$2.257 for the five acres of grapes 43,00

Diack lands.

OF VEGETABLES

Texas raises a wonderful sprin
season ends with the setting in o
with the exception of some f
sweet potatoes, tomatoes, Lima
melons and things which can staweather. The early grown lri
other vegetables can only be
weeks, after which people go wi
from the North. Irish potabeets, turnips, etc., can be grow
from this State from the middle
middle of May, according to th
planted. Within the last two or
a business has grown up at som
ing vegetables for the North
being stimulated by buyers fr ing vegetables for the Norm being stimulated by buyers freeming to see what they could vegetables, and offering reiming for them. Shipments have mann for them. Shipments have mann Kansas City. Cheyenne, and Denonly competing points on early anna and California, and freight Gulf counties of Texas are counted to the country of the shipment of the above I find, however, that sales to be more satisfactory than returns I made. If think that at points there could be a good busines made. If think that at points there could be a good busines made if the could be a good busines for early vegetables for the No and supplying the local markets could be irrigated so as to fusupply of fresh vegetables throughly of fresh vegetables by are a former letter I spoke of Preculiar clantices by are a former letter I spoke of Precular Confound at Houston. Here the rathat gardening can be carried whole season with some varothers, as Irish potatoes, call crop can be raised giving to from the same ground, while famearer the Gulf the condition favorable, there being less of fremore of rain in summer.

One market gardener at Hot Goodman, gave me an account doing with some of his ground the planted Irish potatoes from 15th of January. By the 15th of all dug and sold at an average yielding 200 bushels per acre, cents per bushel. The same count of turnips, from which bushels per acre, which will see bushel. He has already receif from crops grown, and the kinds, requiring no special cae expects \$150 more vet from the same ground the planted from the special cae expects \$150 more vet from the special

cusher. He has already rece
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expects \$150 more yet from th
He informs me that he can hat
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there are lands bordering the
out from Galveston Bay, with
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iffy acres, and lay out a "gard
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The following are about the
fresh vegetables come into ma
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cabbages, beets, turnips, r
the year, except July, Aus
oer. Strawberries succeed he
not killing out in summer, bu
tributed over about half the
rug and bearing in the fail,
he spring months, insteadof,
one fall crop for the year. I
be to 50 cents per quart.
At the present eastern term
ton & New Orleans Road, at
Sabine River, about 100 miles
there is claimed to be
As GOOD AN ORANGE
as Florida. Oranges have be
years, ripening perfectly, an
from frosts, but it is only w
or five years that the plantum
has been undertaken as a
them have come into bearing
the next two or three years.
locate for a business of fruit
farming I should give this G
ful study before deeding to
The products ripen so early
sought for by buyers from
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The express agent at F
that he went out ten miles ha
railroad from Houston to Col
County, and bought a crop of
hears, on an order from the

MEDIES.

R. ADY RÉLIEF s in from One to HOUR DY RELIEF IS A CURE

in Remedy ENTY MINUTES,

cruciating the pain, the núrm. Crippled, Nervous, disease may suffer. ADY RELIEF STANT BASE idneys,
b Bladder,
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ation of the Heart,
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che. hache, heumatism. ls, Ague Chills, s, and Frost Rites ADY RELIEF to the part f a tumbler of water will in s. Spasma. Sour Stomach, Ilbarrhea. Dysentery, Colle, Internal Pains. nrys a bottle of RADWAY's m. A few drops in water from change of water. If or Bitters as a stimulant.

VD AGUE.

d for 50 cents. There is not id that will cure Fever and Billious, Scarlet, Typholo, ded by ISADWAY'S PILLS)
ADY RELIEF. Fifty-cent

DWAY'S an Resolvent hing cures; so quick, so rapid andergoes under the influence

crease in Flesh and Seen and Felt. LOOD PURIFIER.

soming reduced by the wastes

adder Complaints,

ve Years' Growth

lway's Resolvent had Ovarian Tumor in the little doctors said "there was everything that was recompedeme. I saw your Resalvess to but had no faith in it, welve years. I took six bottles box of Radway's Pills, and there is not a sign of and I feel better, amarter, and welve years. The worst tumo, he bowels, over the groin. I he benefit of others. You can HANNAH P. RNAPP.

. \$1 Per Bottle. ANT LETTER. pril 20, 1875.—Dr. Radway-taking your Resolvent, Regu-ge the Ready Relief about 6a-s on the abdomen, which the of our Medical College prom a tree. My weight was 255 and with your remedies, and at ten pounds, but they are not ent wenty-four bottles of Reand twenty-four bottles of plist is. Grenvill. Please send me. MRS. C. KRAPF. MRS. C. KRAPF.

from Mrs. C. Krapf. ir: I take the liberty to address greatly improved by the use of of the tumors are emergency and the property so. Propay is gross, health weight decreasing versus, and is the summer to inquire of medicine has done a cakson, and is place. Yet with respect, dwith Mrs. C. KRAPF, dwith Mrs. Krapf. She is an entire of the property of the Besolvent by the to persons afflicted with internegation of the the search of some wonderful care sepectfully.

Spectfully. KBERBACH & CO. ng. 18, 1875.

ADWAY'S ING PILLS!

eganity costed with sweet sum, cleanse, and strengthen. Radical programmer of the Sadical Progra way's Pills will free the systemaned disorders. Price, 25 cent SE AND TRUE

mp to RADWAY & CO., No.

Its Suitability for Fruit and Vegetable Farming.

TEXAS.

Present Demand for the Produce-Profits that Are Made.

Colonization as Regards the Capitalist and the Workingman.

Bow It May Be Profitably Managed .-- Schemes to Be Avoided.

ra also reasonably successful, even as far south

is Houston,—though liable to be killed by

northern part of the State do well, but

hard, firm winter apples. The trees were as rigorous and healthy in appearance as any I ever

aw in any country. Apricots and nectarines would

grow here were it not for the liability of the truit being destroyed by late-spring frosts.

Goodman, gave me an account of what he is doing with some of his grounds this season. He planted Irish potatoes from the 10th to the

He planted Irish potatoes from the 10th to the 15th of January. By the 15th of April these were all dug and sold at an average of \$1 per bushel, yielding 200 bushels per acre. He then planted the same ground in sweet potatoes, which yielded 200 bushels per acre, and sold at 75 cents per bushel. The same ground is now sown to turnips, from which he expects 200 bushels per acre, which will sell at 75 cents per bushel. He has already received \$425 per acre from crops grown, and those the common kinds, requiring no special care or skill, and expects \$150 more yet from the same ground. He informs me that he can have fresh cabbages, beets, onlons, lettuce, and other handy vegetables on his stand in market from his own grounds nine months in the year.

Some tweenty miles south of the City there are lands bordering the bayous making out from Galveston Bay, with water communication to both Houston and Galveston, seldom touched by frosts, with abundance of rains, and with a daily rise of all of salt water tides, preventing stampation and malarie, which are very

with a daily rise of all of sait water tides, preventing stagnation and malaria, which are very promising for market-gardening and fruit-growing, the orange and lemon even growing with slight protection in winter. A gentleman of Houston, who owns 1,600 acres in a body, is preparing to open a fruit and vegetable farm of lity acres, and lay out a "gardeners' village" in twenty-acres lots. Steamboats would call daily to take truck either to Galveston or Houston. On the score of health he intends to make it the summer residence of his family, as more healthy than Houston, which has a death-rate of from ten to twelve per aunum to 1,000 inhabitants. The following are about the dates at which fresh vegetables come into market at Houston from the control of the control

fresh vegetables come into market at Houston grown in the open air: Irish potatoes, 10th to 15th of April; sweet corn, 10th of May; to-matoes, 10th of May; cacumbers, 20th of April; cabbages, beets, turnips, radishes, etc., all the year, extept July, August, and September. Strawberries succeed here on heavy soils.

ber. Strawberries succeed here on heavy soils, not killing out in summer, but the fruit is distributed over about half the year, they blooming and bearing in the fall, and again through the summer months included as with us giving

the spring months, instead of, as with us, giving me fall crop for the year. They sell for from 5 to 55 cents per quart.

At the present eastern terminus of the Houston & New Orleans Road, at Orange, on the Sabme River, about 100 miles east of Houston, there is claimed to be

is claimed to be
A 5 600D AN ORANGE COUNTRY
orids. Oranges have been grown here for
ripening perfectly, and taking no harm
frosts, but it is only within the last four

from rosts, but it is only within the last four or five years that the planting of orange groves has been undertaken as a business. None of them have come into bearing as yet, but will in the next two or three years. If I were going to locate for a business of fruit growing and truck farming I should give this Gulf country a careful study before deciding to locate elsewhere. The products ripen so early that they will be sought for by buyers from the North, furnishing a market right on the ground.

sought for by buyers from the North, furnishing a market right on the ground. The express agent at Houston told me that he went out ten miles last spring, on the railroad from Houston to Columbis, in Brazonia County, and bought a crop of five acres of cabacte, on an order from the North, paying 10

varieties are doubtful, though

PRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARMING. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
SHERMAN, Tex., Oct. 1.—I have delayed writing anything upon the subject of fruit and veg-etable farming until I had completed my tour of the State, so as to 'treat of the subject in one general article. And first I will say that, while Texas is claimed to be a very fine truit country, the State at present is as bare of fruit of home production as any country could well be, and the same is also true as regards vegetables, with the exception of sweet potatoes, which are abundant, and grow remarkably well in all parts of the State. The scarcity of fruit is due largely to the fact that little or no attention has been aid to its culture, with the exception of planting peach pits which produce scedling peaches, ely to be worthless as good. It is only within a few years that any intelligent or well-directed efforts have been put forth in the chrection of fruit culture. From what has been accomplished it may be regarded as demon-strated that peaches, plums, and grapes will do remarkably well in all parts of the State. Pears

I saw at Dallas trees literally loaded down with tion has been wisely selected) will prove a profitable one, the trouble with the poor man who can only take a lew shares of stock is, that his small means are tied up in the great cuterprise in which be is a partner, and he has no means at command with which to build his cabin, purchase his team, tools, and outfit to enable him to make a start on his own account. Then, too, he takes all the risk of loss from bad management, to which any such enterprise is liable when intrusted to a board of directors elected by the stockholders at an annual election, and in which incompetent or dishonest men are more likely to come to the front than those who are honest and capable. For these reasons it would seem to me unwise for men of small means to entangle themselves in any such enterprise, however frait being destroyed by late-spring frosts. Blackberries do remarkably well on sandy ground, the canes growing larger and stockier than I ever saw anywhere, and yielding large quantities of fruit. Strawberries are an uncertain crop, the difficulty being to keep the vines alire through the hot, dry summer. On ground that could be irrigated they would give very re-

THE SAFEST AND MOST SATISFACTORY METHOD would be to keep everything in bis own hands, avoiding everything of a partnership nature with the colonist. After buying his tract of land, subdivide it mito 80 and 160 acre tracts, and on a portion of these build cheap houses, dig wells and cisterns, furnish teams, tools, and fencing upon the ground, and give the colonist all he can raise the first year for building the fence, and breaking the ground, with the option to purchase at a fixed price. The colonist of tenant would realize as much from the whole of the sod-crop as he would from working old ground on the half-share plan, while the building of other houses, digging wells and cisterns, and getting out fencing, would furnish work by which he could earn his own provisions. The sod-crop would require no cultivation, leaving him his time for other work from the time of planting till harvest.

time for other work from the time of planting till harvest.

If everything were satisfactory, and the tenant decided to buy the place, he could be making other improvements, all of which would be for his own benefit. If he should decide that he could do better elsewhere, he would be at liberty to go, and the place he left would be in demand either to reut or purchase. If rented, it would pay a good interest on the investment, or could be sold at an advance of from 50 to 100 per cent on cost of land and improvevestment, or could be sold at an advance of from 50 to 100 per cent on cost of land and improvements. On this plan there would be no entangling partnership alliance between the capitalist and colonist. The former could select his tenant, and have everything in his own hands until an actual sale was made, while the colonist would be at liberty to go elsewhere at the end of the year if he thought he could do better by so doing.

There is no reason why any number of persons, with means enough to make a settlement, cannot profitably unite to form a colony. By combining their means and purchasing a large tract of land they would save 50 per cent, or perhaps more, in the price of the land, which would be bought at wholesale instead of retail price. It could then be subdivided among them according to the amount of money each had contributed for its purchase, reference being had to the value of each subdivision. By so doing a homogeneous community could be formed,—each member having his own property interest entirely distinct and separate, being his own manager, and avoiding the embarrassments and complications likely to arise where there is a community of interest or property held in common and subject to the general control. There is no reason why any number of permon and subject to the general control.

O. C. Gibbs.

One of the most important discoveries of mound-builders' relies that has ever been made in this State was made yesterday morning by in this State was made yesterday morning by some workmen who were digging a cellar on South Hill, near Boundary street. After the workmen were confident they had unearthed some Indian antiquities, several members of the Burlington Archeological Socials were notified, and the search was continued under scientific auspices. They first unearthed a stone ax, rudely fashioned, but unmistakably a stone ax, which was greeted with cheers and excitement. Then they turned up a flat stone and found in a little recess a copper knife, a broken jar, and a stone mortar, which were brought out into the light of day from the selemn mystery and darkness where they had lain for ages, and the Secrétary of the Club immediately sent off a dispatch to the President and to the Smithsonian Institution. Then they found a stone pipe, and the Archeological Society sang a hymn and fell on each other's necks and wept, and dispatches were sent to Dubuque and Davenport. Then they rolled away a great bowlder that appeared to cover the entrance to a kind of crypt, and they found a nickel, a street-car check, and a copy of the Hackeye of day before yesterday. And then, somebow, the

ents per head for them delivered & the nearest

cents per head for them delivered the nearest station.

In a previous letter I gave my impressions of the health of this Guil-country, based on the rate of mortality in Houston, taken from official records. A gentleman whom I met in Houston who has resided near Columbia, not more than twenty-five mites inland from the Guilf, for thirty years, informed me that he hadraised a family of eight children, all of whom are now living, and that in all that time physician's bills for his family and slaves—of known he owned some seventy-five up to the time of the emancipation—had not averaged \$10 a year. But I will write no more of this, least some one will think I have found Paradise Regained. Time did not allow me to thoroughly look over that part of the country, as I hope some time to do.

COLONIZATION.

Before leaving home I had ventifiated, through The Tribune, some theories on the subject of colonization, as affording safe and remunerative business openings for men of capital to engage in, and indirectly the best elements of benevolent work in aiding poor but worthy workingmen in securing homes. My views in regard to the practicability and profits of such enterprises to the capitalists have in no way changed, but on the contrary have been strengthened. Texas, with its fine climate, fertile soil, and cheap lands, is attracting inore emigration than any or perhaps all of the other new States. The purchase of large tracts of good farming lands well located, at present prices, cannot fail to prove a profitable investment, as these lands are sure to enhance in value by the natural flow of emigration to the State, irrespective of any improvements made on a portion of them. But when you come to improve a portion by the settlement upon them of intelligent Northern families, the remainder are at once enhanced in value, and will be salable without improvement to other Northern emigrants who possess means sufficient to make their settlement without aid, and who would prefer to settle in a Northern community.

I find different

I find different plans of colonization going

I find different plans of colonization going forwad in the State. One is

The Joint-stock Plan,
like that of the Haven Colony from Elmira, N.
Y., of which I have already made mention. This is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas, with shares at \$25 each, payable in installments of \$5 each. The constitution provides that no member can hold more than 100 shares of the stock. The first payment on their purchase of 24,000 acres has been made from installments already paid in, and from the remaining installments it is expected to make the remaining payments, and pay for the general improvements, like digging the irrigating canal, building sluices, dams, etc., and creeting such public buildings as are necessary. Now, while for capitalists who can afford to wait awhile for the returns from the investment, which (if the location has been wisely selected) will prove a profitable one, the trouble with the poor man who can only take a lew shares of stock is, that the stock of the stock of the stock is that the stock of the stock

Mound-Builders' Relics.

aterest in the exploration kind of died out like.
To more dispatches were sent, and the Society
djourned without a benediction. would be desirable in case of a marine dis-

CURRENT GOSSIP. AUTUMN NIGHT-WINDS.

Hark ye to the night-winds sighing Through the woodlands fading sere, And the rippling waves replying

In the elm-trees old and stately, Leafless branches sway and moan— Clothed in blooming verdure lately, But their beauty now all flown.

Where the songsters, blithe and merry.
With the early morn awaken,
Autumn-winds have made it dreary,
Melancholy, and forsaken.

Where but yesterday the beathe Clothed in Summer's mantle green, Chilled by Autumn's gloomy weather

Bark ye to their mournful wailing— Wailing for the Summer flown— Sorrow in each sound prevailing, And each sad, pro

To-night my soul is sick and weary, Phantoms dark in fancy rise; Life to me is sad and dreary When the Autumn night-wind sighs.

DISCIPLINE. There is nothing like discipline. Instant and implicit obedience is the most valuable lesson that either boy or man ean learn. It involves promptness, precision, and that decision of character which we have the authority of Foster for regarding as an inestimable thing.

A boy may be taught half a dozen meritorious languages, together with all the permutations

of apples and oranges in the arithmetic, without being half as well educated as the boy who merely knows how to obey orders. Such is or was the opinion of Mr. Chzmenzryski, a New England school-teacher of the purest Puri-tan blood, who until recently presided over the tan blood, who until recently presided over the district school of Johnstown, O. He was undoubtedly an able instructor of youth, and his peculiar method of using the convex side of the ruler was greatly admired by boys in other towns. While he taught his pupils everything that should be taught in a well-regulated school, he was particularly strong in the matter of discipline. His pupils were trained with such success that they did everything by the stroke of a bell with the precision of a veteran regiment drilling by the bugle. It was an impressive sight to see his Latin class recite their lesson in two times and four motions,—as per his private manual of tactics.—and the boy who

the new sections of the section is an integral point, the case of the six shades are the dust in the great shades and the state of the

About 10 o'clock that evening it occurred to Mr. Chzmenzryski that he would go into the back yard and see if the boys were alert and watchful. At first he could not find them, and was beginning to fear that they had proved faithless, when they suddenly emerged from behind a large bush and found him. He was about to combiliment them upon their watchfulness when two clubs smote him simultaneously on both sides of his bead. In vain did he call upon them to deast, and assure them that he

ness when two clubs smote him simultaneously on both sides of his bead. In vain did he call upon them to desist, and assure them that he was not a thief, but the only original Mr. Chzmenzryski. Merely pausing to remark that their orders were to thrash any one who might come into the yard, and that they rather thought they had learned how to obey orders, they hammered away at their unhappy instructor with an enthusiasm that ought to have commanded his warmest admiration. His careful teaching and las favorite anecdote of Napoleon produced their natural results. It was not until he had been beaten into gelatinous silence that the boys paused, and remarking that their dearteacher would surely reward them in the morning for their faithful execution of his orders, withdrew to their ambuscade behind the bush to wait for further marauders.

The Johnstown school has not since been reopened. The school-teacher is understood to be suffering from a rheumatic fever, and the two boys who so efficiently protected his grapes are constantly ringing his door-bell, and in vain applying to see inhim order, as they assert, to telither beloved teacher how they caught and beat a loathsome tramp who tried to steal the grapes. Whether Mr. Chzmenzryski's views of the value of discipline have undergone any change is not known, but it is understood that he has resigned his position as school-teacher, on the ground that the Johnstown boys are so incorrigibly stupid that he cannot waste his time in trying to teach them. time in trying to teach them

JUMPING PORTAGE FALLS. The train arrived at Portage at 11 a.m., and it was announced by Capt. Rhodes that he

would dive over the falls at 3 p. m. At the stipulated time Capt. R. and lady appeared at the falls, the Captain being elad in his favorite suit. While Mr. Metcalf, the civil engineer of the bridge, was testing the depth of the water preparatory for the Captain's descent, train No. came along, and Capt. R., desiring to give the passengers the benefit of a sight as a compli-mentary, dove from the highest point of the rocks into the unfathomed deep seventy feet below, before Mr. Metcalf could test its depth. The Captain's aim was to clear the rocky cliff by at least fifteen feet, but the height being twice what he judged it to be, the line of descent brought him within four feet of the edge of brought him within four feet of the edge of the seemingly perpendicular ledge. The Captain struck the water like a dart, head foremost, and after going down about twelve feet, both his bands struck a smooth rock, which glanced him into deeper water. By the sudden change of his course on striking the smooth rock, it caused a snap in his back, which be did not seem to mind at the time. His wife was ready on the ledge below the falls. He swam to her into the canon of wild water, and after enjoying (?) a ride in the ice-water for a few moments, she was safely landed on abore without her head or shoulders being wet, which proved conclusively that the Captain's company

then went off without any difficulty. Satisfied that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded, the young man sprang up, exclaiming: "I must be preserved for something great," and from that moment gave up the idea of suicide, which for some time previous had been uppermost in his thoughts. That young man afterward became Lord Clive.

Bacon, the sculptor, when a boy 5 years old, fell into a pit of a soap-boiler, and must have perished had not a workman, just entering the yard, observed the top of his head.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant a monkey snatched him from his cradle, leaped with him from a garret-window, and ran along the leads of the house. The utmost alarm was excited among the inmates, and various devices were used to rescue the child from the guardianship of his newly-found protector. All was unavailing, his would-be rescuers had lost courage, and were in despair of ever seeing the baby alive again; wheh the monkey quietly retraced his steps and deposited its burden safely upon the bed. On a subsequent occasion the water had well-nigh quenched his insatiable ambition. He fell into a deep pond, from drowning in which a clergyman was the sole instrument of his rescue.

his rescue.

Doddridge, when born, was so weakly an infant he was believed to be dead. A nurse stand-ing by believed she saw signs of vitality. Thus the feeble spark of life was saved from being extinguished, and an eminent author preserved

ing by believed she saw sgins of vitality. Thus the feeble spark of life was saved from being extinguished, and an eminent author preserved to the world.

Many years have now elapsed since three subalterns might have been seen struggling in the water off St. Helena, one of them peculiarly helpless. He was saved to live as Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.

The life of John Newton is but the history of marvelous deliverances. As a youth he had agreed to accompany some friends on board of a man-of war. He arrived too late; the boat in which his friends had gone was capstzed and all its occupants drowned. On another occasion, when tide-surveyor in the port of Liverpool, some business had detained him, to the great surprise of those who were in the habit of observing his underiating punctuality. He went out in the boat, as heretofore, to inspect a ship, which blew up before he reached her. Had he left the shore a few moments sooner he must have perished with the rest on board.

QUIPS. An experienced boy says he regards hunger and the schoolmaster's rattan as about the same thing, as they both make him holler.

The people of Boston write 1,920,109 letters a month. Some of these are business letters, but the vast majority treat of "culture" and "the

A farming exchange informs us "How to tell bad eggs." When an egg is bad a man doesn't want to tell it anything—he wants to get right

away from it.

It is said that the Iowa mosquito will laugh a hollow, mocking laugh when the man who makes a vicious slap at it with a sock skins his knuckles against the bedpost.

A scientific authority states that "a single female house fly will produce in one sesson female house-fly will produce in one season 20,080,320 eggs. Great guns! What must the married ones do!—Hawkeye.

Cordelia Howard, the original Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is now a wife and the mother of two children. Of course she couldn't remain a child for Eva.—Boston Post:

An exchange remarks that "gold and silver are not brothers. They do not have the same par." Yet spiritually they are brothers; they belong to the same medium, and if the nation would adopt them they would 'sister in resumption.—Graphic. A Cincinnati liquor-dealer applied to a cus-

tomer for a letter of recommendation of a cer-tain brand of whisky which he had recently sold him. The customer wrote: "I have tried all sorts of insect poison, and find none equal to your old cabinet whisky."

THE SUSPICIOUS PUBLIC. Detroit Free Press. A Detroit butcher got discouraged the other

day from longer trying to convince the public that his chickens were spring chickens, and he went to a Notary Public, made a solemn affidayit, and hung it up in front of his poultry.

It read:

"Personally appeared before me the subscriber, who makes outh that these chickens were hatched in the spring of 1877."

The butcher thought he had settled all doubts, and his face wore a beautiful smile as a woman came in, asked for chickens, and read the allidavit. the affidavit.

"They may be spring chickens," she said as she backed off to view them at a distant angle, but do you know that the eggs, they were hatched from were not a year old to start with?"

The butcher didn't try to explain—he simply took his affidavit down.

CURRENT OPINION.

The attempt is being made to attribute the esult [of the Ohio election] to a disapproval of the President's Southern policy. We have seen no evidence that will justify any such interpretation of what has transpired; and from the face of the eturns we are led to the conclusion that the Democrats have won their victory by the maintenance of a better party discipline. It is claimed already by some of the Republican papers that the result by some of the Republican papers that the result of the election is a rebuke to the President's Southern policy; but it seems to be rather an indorsement of it, for the Democrats, to a man, sustain it; and, with a full knowledge of this fact, the Ohio Republicans give them a large accession of strength. It seems to us that the moral of the Republican defeat is this: The President has been wiser than his party.—Boston Herald (Ind.).

wheer than his party. — Boston Herald (Ind.).

At times, when the independent citizen is dissatisfied with something in the domestic arrangements. he strides out into the woodshed, treads on the cat's tail, kicks the dog, and swears steadily for about five minutes. Having thus relieved his mind and vindicated his independence, he goes about his business in the ordinary way. When the independent citizen is displeased with the cause of political affairs, he swears at the ticket of his party, buys a lead pencil, or votes recklessly for any one not on his own ticket, just to relieve his mind and show his independence. Having thus trodden on the tail of his cat, kicked his dog, and sworn at the woodpile, he goes home in a better temper, and at the next election votes the straight ticket and fings up his hat over its success. Human nature will manifest itself, even in politics. Last Tuesday was the day for Ohio Republicans to ease their minds by kicking and swearing, and they did it. Now they are all right for the next election, — Cleveland Herald (Rep.)

In view of the political complexion of the

In view of the political complexion of the next General Assembly, the following pretty political romance is being talked of to-night: It is well known that for some time past the best of feeling, politically, has not existed between Senator Thurman, Gen. Ewing, and George Pendleton; and it was claimed that, with a proper combination between these gentlemen, Thurman might have had Ohio solid for him last year, and so secured the Presidential nomination at St. Louis. That Thurman looks toward the Presidency is beyond question; but how to reconcile all factions in Ohio is a question. According to this romance, the following plan is to be carried out: The next Assembly will, of course, elect a Democratic United States Senator, and Pendleton is to be chosen for the long term to succeed Stanley Matthews. Their Thurman is to resign his place as Senator, and Tom Ewing is to be elected to fill that vacancy. This, it is claimed, will head old wounds, and, in return, all Democratic factions in Ohio are to combine to sectre for Thurman the Presidential sommation in 1880.—Columbus (0.) Special to New York Herald Ind. i.

While not disposed to underrate the pro-

While not disposed to underrate the proportions of this defeat, we think it must be spoarent that there is yet a good deal left worth living for. The party in Ohio is just where it was four years ago. We had elected a Democratic Governor and Legislature then as we have now. Two years of William Allen and the Geghan-Potter-Wood-County Assembly was a valuable and chastening experience, and at the next election they were burned. There is no reason why the same should not nappen again. Ohio is as securely as ever a Republican State when it casts a full vote, and we may condidently expect that two years of Democrate cule will tone up our party for a victory in 1876 which will put Ohio in line for the national contest of the year foilowing. By that time it is to be hoped that the timidity which defeated the clause for the taxtion of all property in the platform of this year will be superseded by a clearer and more courageous understanding of oppular sentiment, and that when the people again vote on a State platform it will contain at least one

scended the embankment and walked along to the Cascade House, where every attention was paid hinnelf and lady by Mr. Williams. Capt. R. and lady took the evening train for this place, and since then have been stopping at the Osborn House. On that he had antation at material that he was unable to turn himself or the place and the house. The house had antation the was unable to turn himself or the place and the house had antation to believe that discretion is the better part to valor, and in all future dives into the unknown deeps thinks it advisable to fathom the water before complimenting passing trains.

HOW GREAT MEN ESCAPED.

Some years ago a young man bolding a subordinate position in the East India Company's service twice attempted to deprive himself of life by snapping a loaded pistol at his head. Each time the pistol missed fire. A friend entering his room shortly afterward, he requested him to fire it out the window. It then went off without any difficulty. Satisfied that the weapon had been duly primed and loaded, the young mian sorang up, exclaiming: "I must be preserved for something great," and from that for some time protection. The propose of harmony and the propose of his bead.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant a monkey satched him form his cradie, leaped with him from a garret-window, and ran along the leads of the house. The utmost aing the leads of the house the child from the guaranterward became Lord Olive. Harmony and the propose of his bead.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant a monkey such a beautiful to the propose of his bead.

When Oliver Cromwell was an infant a monkey such as the propose of his prop

The victory of the Democratic party of

own state in its true light, and bring Onto back to her old place in the front rank of the Republican column.—St. Paul Proneer-Press (Ind. Rep.).

The victory of the Democratic party of Ohio is so decisive, the Republicans and Democrats of New England and of New York will be convinced that the West is against the resumption and contraction policy of Senator Sherman, whose views are indorsed in the East by both political parties. The Democratic party of Ohio won the battle on two propositions,—the restoration of the silver dollar, and the repeal of the resumption clause. The results of the election are, therefore, a disapproval of the policy advocated and sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Republican mewspapers were divided on the silver dollar of the fathers; the Democratic journals were united. The Republicans were divided on the silver dollar of the fathers; the Democratic newspapers were united. The Opposition to contraction was able to come together on the silver dollar which is a better method of relief against the evils of contraction than the inflation of paper money. Tuz Chicago Tribuns, a thorough Republican organ, was an earnest alley of the Cincinnati Commercial, an Independent journal, in its daily advocacy of the silver dollar. Now the question comes up, as ex-President Johnson, would say: What will be the course of the Administration of President Hayes on the silver dollar as a full legal-tender? The Republicans and Democrats of the West, certainly an overwhelming majority of either party, fayor such a policy, while a majority of the same parties in New England and New York oppose such a policy. The reason is obvious. The East and New York own the bonds and mortgages, the interest on which is paid by the West and South; and the demand is made that the interest shall be payable in gold only. To make the gold more valuable, the greenbacks are to be canceled and retired to the extent of \$80,000,000, and silver is no longer to be a legal-tender from and after Jan. 1, 1879. So far as the e

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Bracch Offices in the different Divisions. as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

mill 80 clocks; in daring the west of the most influer; will, li An H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer, 54 Twenty-second st. near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison st. near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Distriction-57. vision-st.
ANTON KROG. News Depot. Stationery, etc., 294
Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-s: CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE - CHEAP - BRICK AND COTTAGE houses, \$1.000, \$1,500, \$2.000, \$2.500, \$3.500; monthly payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, No. 107 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-I WILL SELL ON ANY TIME WANT-land in Hinstale; the property is desirable and access-ble, and can be sold in lots as great profit. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st. Room 2. FORGIN, 125 DERFOOTS St., ROOM 2.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free: 10 cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT Evansion only \$700, with a payment down of \$ and balance \$40 monthly. This is a chance for a be chesp and easy. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE—RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES AND lots at Hinsdale; highest land and cheapest of any suburo of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—840 PER ACRE—240-ACRE FARM:
house of 11 rooms, fine orchard (all fenced), 100
acres of young timber; one mile from depot, on the
Alton & Chicago Railroad, seventeen miles from the
Court-House. This farm is the cheapest in America.
Part down; olalance easy parments.
\$38 per acre.—188-acre farm, well improved, threa
miles from Woodstock, in McHenry County. Ill., with
all the stock and crops—cattle, horses, hogs, sheep;
tc. Terms casy.

T. B. BOYD.
Room 17, 79 Madison-st. FOR SALE-OR TRADE-SMALL FARM, 48 ACRES situated in Stark County, Ind. Address X19, Trib

LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing. Oniers by mail promptly tended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st. attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

CAUTION—ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against purchasing from Sidney W. Sea or
any other person a note given and signed by A. J.
Baye, of Milwaukee, for the sum of dwe hundred and
fifty (\$550) dollars, made payable to the Geneva Lake
Crawford Manufacturing Company or order, and due
Nov. 19, 1877, as the same is the property of this Company, and has been taken from its possession without
its authority or consent, and has not been indorsed by
the Company or any authorized agent, and payment
thereof has been stopped.

Geneva Lake Crawford Manufacturing Company.

JOHN HASKINS, President and Treasurer.

TO THE LADIES-MISS GUILD, OF VERMON In the Land of the second of t WANTED-WILL PAY CASH FOR STOCKS OF dry goods or boots and shoes; job lots bought: all business strictly confidential. Address W 43, Tribune office.

Wanted-voters of twelfth ward to attend meeting, 366 Ogden av., Tuesday evening. Workingmen's Industrial Party. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND-A BLACK PONY. CALL AT 787 CLY-TOURD—A BLACK FURT. CALL AT 787 CLYbourn-as.

STOLEN—A BROWN MARE. IN FINE CONDItion, heavy built, weighs about 1, 100 pounds, imperceptibily blind of near eye; hames, traces, and saddie of harness are sew; hames painted red; plasterer's
wagon, with box painted light blue, rinning gear red
and striped, end of near shaft almost broken off; manufactured by A. E. Bishop. \$50 reward will be paid
for return of above to 188 States at, basement.

TAKEN UP—STRAY COW; OWNER; CAN HAVE
her by proving property and paying charges. Call
at 482 South Park-av. \$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF OVERCOAT to questions asked. Address X 15. Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A CARD THE UNION PURNITURE COMPANY, 503 West Madison-st., sell-sil kinds of household goods on mentubly payments. Terms easy.

GREAT SACRIFICE—ELEGANT PARLOR AND Chamber furniture, at great bargains, Parlor and chamber sets, \$30 and upward. R. T. MARTIN, 1154 State-st.

MACHINERY, FOR SALE-ONE NEW GAGE LATE MACHINE To haif price. SCHEUERMANN & CO., corner paigns and Kingsbury-siz. WANTED MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN THE hat-store of MARTIN MEYER, 123 West Madisones. To no who speaks German and has repriented

V quire at 60 and 71 Wabash-av., up-stairs. CHILDS & BAER.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN SALESMAN FOR city trade; one who is familiar with the cigar business, and well recommended. Address X 20, Tribune omice.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A drag store; one that lives with his parents. Incuries 187 van Buren-st., corner of Baisted-st.

Tradess

WANTED—WE WILL GIVE STRADY WORK TO 25 more coal miners than we have at Minonk, III; no strike or trouble of any kind. MINER T. AMES & CO., 134 Lessile-st.

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WANTED—TINNER OR SHEET-IRON WORKER. 175 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AU PHOLSTERER. APPLY AT 338

WANTED-AN UPHOLSTERER. APPLY AT 338
West Madison-st. W ANTED—SHOEMAKER AT 63 RANDOLPH-ST.

WANTED-TWO GOOD, SMART CARVERS THIS morning ready to work. 180-182 East Monroe-st.

WANTED-ENGINEER-A MAN CAPABLE OF running a stationary engine in a grain elevator; steady employment by the year if satisfaction is given. Address, stating terms and reference, Drawer 14, Mason City, III. WANTED-GOOD BARBER AT 273 SOUTH

W Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS: FREE CHRISTIAN, 298 South Water-st.

WANTED-150 RAILROAD LABORERS, \$1.25 per day; 50 laborers, \$1.50 per day; 50 coal miners, \$50 coal miners, \$50 coal miners, \$60 coal miners, \$60 coal miners, \$1.25 per day; 50 co

Miscellaneous, WANTED—IN A COMMISSION HOUSE AN ACtive, intelligent boy who writes a good hand, willing to make nimself generally useful; answer in own
handwriting, stating age, references, and salary expected. Address W 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN ERRANDS, ETC. J.
M. MOODY, 186 State-st., up-stairs. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands to wash carriages and buggles, and is whiting to work; Scandivanian preferred. Call at 94 Whiting sto.

Whiting-st.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR FOR ADVERTISING
on a paper having over 10,000 circulation monthly; an exclusive arrangement will be made with the
right man. Apply to A. L. BICK FORD, Cashier, Room
33 Ashiand Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts. WANTED-SMART AND ACTIVE SOLICITOR; city work; on a taking article. Apply at 106 State-st., Room 8, after 5 p. in.

WANTED-AT THE WINDSOR HOUSE, 173 State-st., a young boy who understands waiting on table.

WANTED-MEN TO SELL VEGETABLE KNIVES.
water-pens. etc. New 64-page catalogue free.
AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 186 State-st.

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WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Inquire at 286 Huronst, southwest corner State.

WANTED-AGOOD GIRL THAT CAN COOK AND Observal housework. Call at 640 West Washington. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO GO ABOUT SIX
Miles in the country. Call at 16 Adams at. WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for kitchen work. 42 South May-st. WANTED-A SECOND COOK AND A LITTLE girl, dish-washer, at 222 East Washington-st. Come prepared to work. Come prepared to work.

WANTAD-A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK,
South Sangamon-st.

WANTED-A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO COOK,
WASh, and Iron. Scotch or German preferred, at
341 West Washington st.

Seamstresses. WANTED-OPERATORS ON WHERLER & WILson sewing-machines at WILSON BROS. 69
East Washington-st, that understands shirt-making;
can take the work home if desired. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS. AP-ply at 126 South State-st., Room 23. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS AT Madame RAPP'S, 567 Wabash-av. WANTED-THREE OPERATORS ON SINGER machines. 62 Fifth-av.

• Miscellaneous. WANTED-LADIES AND GENTLEMAN TO SELL OUR Gem tidy-fastener, gyroscope top, water pena needles, chromos, views, and 500 other new and fast-selling articles; inducements greater than any other house can ofter; call and be convinced. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND A Organizer sie, for cash ore installments of the control of

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER WISHES A few acholars to instruction plano. Terms \$10 per 70 Jackson-st., southwest corner State, A FINE PIANO. BUT LITTLE USED. FOR SALE;
Sio monthly until paid for; warranted for five
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UPRIGHT PIANOS-WARKANTED AS DURABLE planos: special prices. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st. Van Buren-st.

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1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS
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free. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonda, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1834.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOV. Room 3, 118 (Randolph-st.)

A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST ABOUT \$2,500 IN notes amply secured on real estate; the bolder must realize and will sell at a great sacrifice. Address X 22, Tribune office. FINANCIAL.

X 22, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
OMORE to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed). 99 East Madison-st. Established 1895.

C. COLE, 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS \$500, \$2,000, \$3,500, and \$4,500 to loan on Chicago real estate at 8 per cent, 30r 5 years.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT FOR FIVE brick business blocks in Northern Illinois. E. SANFORD, Morris, Orundy Co.. Ill.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2, AND UPWARDS CAN NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company. ONE SOM OF \$2,000 AND ONE OF \$10,000 TO loan on city real setate at 8 per cent; no delay. W. O. COLE, 16 Methodist Block. PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribuna. CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

\$2.000 to LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL LUFF, 163 LaSaile-st. \$50.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OUR OWN MAKE of pleasure and business buggies; also, elegant rocksways, coupes, phaetons, etc., and the celebrated Abbot, Downing & Co., Concord, N. H., express-work at very reasonable prices. We also have a large lot of first-class second-hand work, consisting of top and open buggies, phaetons, platform wagons, etc., that we will close out very cheap. PENNOTER & CO., 390 to 398 Wabsah-av. Wabash-av.

A UCTION SALES OF HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., As 271 West Twelfth-st. daily; Tucedays and Fridays at 10 s, m., other days at 2 p. m.

POR SALE—AT A SACKIFICE—1 GOOD PATENT delivery wagon, 80:1 new top puggy, 800; 1 horse, Wash be sold. 23 Honore-st. FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 6-YEAR-OLD HEAVI black mare and several second-hand buggles. 731 and 733 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

POR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES FOR THE NEXT month new and second-hand buggles at BROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 333 State-st. BOOKS. HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, libraries, or small lots, at SMITH'S Cheap Book Store, 101 Madison-st. Store, 101 Madison-st.

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Cheap Book Store, 101 Madison-st. One phook store, for statistical states of the phook store, for substitution of the phook store, for substitution of the phook store, for the phook store, f

TO EXCHANGE, A REANSAS LANDS FOR CHEAP TIMBER LANDS and farms. Apply to J. H. BARTON, Little Rock, Ark.

I HAVE A MATCHED TEAM OF YOUNG HORSES, well gaited and very gentle; also single and new double harness, buggy with pole, roces etc., which I will exchange for new furniture, or a pert cash and a part in cost, or groceries. Apply at once to B. J. G., Tribune office. Tribune omce.

O EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMPOVED FARM CONlaining 560 acres, situated in one of the finest sections
of the West; want clear property or some cash. E. H.
HURLBUT. Room 64. Metropolitan Block.

WE WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE A NEW OR Apply to N. GOOLD & SON. 248 State-st. PRINTING MATERIAL WANTED-SSG,000 GOOD COMMON BRICK FOR

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, &cc, CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the East in office where he can learn bookkeeping writes fair hand, and is good at figures; can bring good references; no objectin to going out of city. Address C. J. GANNON, Commercial Hotels SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WITH Several years of business experience; can furnish recommendations as to character and ability. A contion in a wholesale grocery house desired. Writes a good hand, and is willing to work. Address A G S, Jr., No. 1174 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A PIRST-CLASS BAR-ber, and one as a cook in a restaurant. Address X 18, Tribune office. 18, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17 TO Jearn some good trade. Can come well recommended.

Address W 70, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD WAITER—CAN
give first-class reference. Address X 14, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED—AN EX-OFFICER OF THE Shritish civil service wishes for some kind of em-ployment. Address X 21, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO
do second work and take care of children. Goodreference from last place for 5% years. Please call teday at 229 Twenty-sixth-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call for two days at 249 Calumet-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GEN eral housework in a private family. 170 West Val STUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-O work; best of reference. Please call at 802 South Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family: cas give good reference from her last place. Call for 2 days at 131 Leavitt-st., near Adams. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general honsework, or laundry work. Inquira ti 12 Sedgwick-st. in the shoemaker shop.

SITUATION WANTED-AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; good city reference; M, 73 Last Indiana-st. East Indiana-st.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second-work or general housework in a small family. Please call at 78 Sedgwick-st., for two days.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework, in a small family, or laundry work; best of references; moderate wages. Call or address 49 van Buren-st. CITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in private family; city reference. Call for five days at 730 indiana-av.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; the very best reference given. Call at 145 Wright-st., West Side. West Side.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT COOR
in hotel or boarding-house. Call for two days at
141 West Adams-st.

Seamstreases.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do plain sewing in private family and assist in second work. Address 200 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nore to a child in a Christian family. Address 678 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to take care of children and do second work. Please call at 134 West Adams-st. No objection to country.

SITUATION WANTED-TO TAKE CARE OF A SITUATI

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinarian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office. 172 North Hausted-st.

Miscellancous

Situation Waxted—By a Young Lady, a stranger in the city, to engage in some pleasant employment, a good home more than wages: refurences archanged. Address X 13. Tribune office. TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-328 NORTH LASALLE-ST., 3-STORY and basement, with all modern improvements, and bars. All in good condition and first-class neighborhood. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Inquire at JOHN M. EWEN'S, 243 North Wells at.

TO RENT-A FINE BEICK, 11 ROOMS, FUR. nace, and good barn. A new 14-room brick, eight closets best class fungrovement. Also utboth the closets best class fungrovement. Also utboth down best best freet cars; low rents. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 tandolpb-st. South Side.

TO RENT-FINE BRICK HOUSE-DINING ROOM, two parlors, and kitchen on 1st floor; all modern improvements and six bedrooms good location tools \$800 per month; large marble-front; with good brick barn, \$35, also other house and flate. TURNER & BOND, 102 East Washington-ut.

TO RENT-WE HAVE A GOOD SEVEN-ROOM house at South Evansion, which we will let, rent free, to a responsible party who will bok after the property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington at.

TO BENT-ROOMS. To RENT-FURNISHED HOOMS TO TWO GEN-ond-st. DENTISH: ond-st. DENTIST.

TO ERNT-A CHOICE SUITE OF POOMS IN EXto hange Building, also a few rooms salitable for
offices. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN. Room 43
Exchange Building.

TO RENT-100 STATE-ST., HANDSOMELY PUB-

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randombi-st. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS. NICELY furnished, very cheap, at 78 East VanEuren-st. North Side.
TO RENT-222 NORTH CLARK-ST., ONE NEWLY-furnished front sleeping room on the first floor. TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED room, with the privilege of the plane, to tlemen. Inquire at 332 Ashland-av.

TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Thompson's Block, 25x70, opposite Carson, Pirle &
O, a, business centre of the West Side, suitable for any
rst-class business. WM. H. THUMPSON, 229 West
ladison-st. Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORE ON ADAMS-ST. OPPOSITE
City Hall, Spiendid location for saloon. Inquire
at 210 LaSalle-st. (basement).

TO RENT-THE OLD AND POPULAR- PACIFIC Hotel, Council Bluffs, Ia., From Nov. 15. Apply to OFFICER & FUSEY, Council Bluffs, or JAMES MOIR, so Franklin-sk, New York City. WANTED TO RENT. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD-SIZED, GENTREL
house in easy walking distance of Jefferson Park.
Address X 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY. POUR
rooms (2 bed-rooms), completely furnished for
light housekeeping. Call upon or address E F F, Room
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Tribune omce.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS
(unfurnished) located on South or West Side, 30
miller walk from Court-House; state terms. Address W 72, Tribune office. BOARDING AND LODGING, South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—A SUIT OF PARalso, two or three single rooms, and other vacancies.

Prices very low. 21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE— 21 Best rooms and board in city for \$5 to \$7 a week; restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$4. restatrant tickets, 21 meals, 34.

72 EAST VAN BUREN, NEAR STATE-PLEASout board, by the day or week; terms moderate. 282 MICHIGAN-AY.-WELL FURNISHED rooms with board for souples and single; terms reasonable.

205 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARTIES WISHING ONE or two pleasant furnished rooms, with board, can be accommodated at moderate rates. 412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTERNTH-et.—Nice suit of rooms: slive single rooms to rent, with board; references exchanged.

657 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board. Inquire of Mrs. Richards, 681 Wabash-av. Raferences exchanged. w. References exchanged.

West Sides

202 LAPLIN-ST., NEAR TAYLOR—A PEW
gentiemen or issides can find good rooms with
or without board.

446 son Park—A nice sicove room, with modern
convenience; furnished or unfurnished, with board;
also nice back room for gent and wife or two gentlemen; private family.

Nevada Hotels.

Nevada Hotel, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
First-class board and good rooms \$1.50 per day;
libersi reduction made to weekly boarders.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST, OPPOSITE
the Palmer House-Nicely furnished rooms, with
board; day-board, \$4 per week.

TO AMERICANS VISITING PARIS, A COmnished rooms, location near Grand Hotel, new Opera
House, and Kne de le Paky, recommended by European
and American bankers. Address MME. DYNE, 58
bis Boulevard, Haussmann, Paris. BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GOING BACK TO EUROPE IN A FEW weeks, I offer for sale my store, with a good stock of groceries. faxtures, almost a new wagon, and a text good horse, on reasonable figures. This is one of the best sand oldest grocery storas on the West Side. HER-MAN MILLER, 48 Bine Island-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON, 26 NORTH CLARK-ST., IN one of the best locations in the city; good business, with trade already established. FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST BRUG STORES.

In the city, in the very heart of business, under one of the finest hotels in the Union; will be sold at assertice. Call at once, T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179-Malison-8. Madison-st.

TO MILL-MEN-FOR SALE-A. NO. 1 STEAMBouring mill, lacest improvements, nearly new, its
good running order, situated Salutnan, kastfman
County, Tex., on Sabin casy.

R. H.: has a
good run of custom, terms casy. Address B. S. WOOL,
Kaufman, Tex.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FRENCH LADY (diplomed) just arrived, in a school or family. Best retracted given. Address MLLE, 27 Washington iquare north, New York City. STORAGE

A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR I niture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money lo 10 per cent year. HARKIS & CO., 100 West Monro PUDELITY SAVINGS-BOOKS TAKEN AT TO vil.: 25c cash, 50c unincumbered real estate; gas title and abstract. L.F. COATES, 25 Washington

11

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Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the countingstill pecific proporties.

AMUSEMENTS.

MeVicker's Thentre. son street, between State and Dearborn. Elent of John T. Raymond, "Risks." Me Don, Stoneall, etc.; Messrs. Raymond, Learock

Hooley's Theatre.
oiph street, between Clark and LaSalle
anapalus." Mesdames Hanchett, Letourneur
tears. Morton, Morris, etc.

Wood's Museum. oestreet, between Dearborn and State. "Eump pty." Specialty Olio. New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagment of the Campbell Comedy Combination. "Ho Women Love." Messames Rand, Barcheider, etc.
Messrs. Norris, Lake, etc.

Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Engager Katle Putnam. "That Lass of Lowrie's." Me Putnam, Myers, etc.; Messrs. Blaisdell, Pierce,

Base-Ball Park. Twenty-third and State streets. Game between the loston and Chicago Clubs, at 3 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Meeting this (Tuesday) evening in their hall, 76 Monroe-st., for business and work on the M. M. Degree. The fraternity cordially invited.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally easier yesterday, with less doing. Mess pork closed 7½c per brl lower, at \$14.25 for October and \$12.72½@12.75 for January. Lard closed easier, at \$8.70 for October and \$8.25@8.27½ for January. Meats were easier, at 6½c per B for loose shoulders and 7½c for do short ribs. Lake treights were quiet and easy, at 55 for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was unchanged, at \$1.08 per pallon. Flour was quiet and tame. Wheat closed 1½c lower, at \$1.08 for October and \$1.04½@1.05 for November. Corn closed ½c lower, at 42c ash and 42@42½c for November. Oats closed tame, at 22½@22½c cash and 23½c for November. Rye was quiet, at 52c. Barley closed steadier, at hame, at 221/6221/c cash and 231/c for November. Bye was quiet, at 52c. Barley closed steadier, at 581/c for October, and 591/c for November. Cattle were dull and weak. Hogs were moderately active and a shade firmer. Sheep were quiet. The exports from the seaboard last week included 51, 579 bris flour, 1, 210, 574 bu wheat, 875, 975 bu corn, 17, 185 bu rye, 3, 255 bris pork, 2, 430, 867 lbs lard, and 4, 787, 417 lbs meats. There was inspected into store in this city yesterday 544 cars wheat, 297 cars and 37, 500 bu corn, 47 cars and wheat, 297 cars and 37,500 bu corn, 47 cars and 3,500 bu cats, 15 cars rye, and 97 cars barley.

Potal (998 cars), 413,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$103.25 in greenbacks at the

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange vesterday closed at 97.

The Episcopal General Convention yester day consented to institute the consideration of the long-pending proposition to shorter the forms of service in the "Book of Common Prayer." The subject was referred to the Committee on Prayer-Book for joint ac-tion with a similar Committee of the House of Bishops.

just arrived in Washington, there is little or no ground for hope that Senator Morron will ever again take his seat in the Senate. The sick statesman is said to be almost a living corpse,—his body practically dead below the chin, and his system so enfeebled that nourishment can only be administered with extreme difficulty. His family are still hopeful of at least partial recovery, but wellrmed friends do not share in the expecta

Letest floures from the French elections show that the Republicans return 325 and the Conservatives 191 Deputies, with ten cases in which a second election will be re-quired. Perfect tranquillity obtains through-out the nation, and already the wholesome effect of the verdict of the people upon the Marshal is seen in the suggestion from a Bonapartist source that the position of af fairs is such as to render it possible for an adjustment upon the basis of mutual con-

It is intimated that Gov. HARTRANET, rather than respond to the summons of the Grand Jury of Allegheny County to appear and tes tify concerning the action of the State au thorities in connection with the Pittaburg ziots, will declare martial law, and thus evade any attachment for contempt of court, in case Judge Kraupatarck should adjudge him guilty of contempt. Such a possibility was suggested yesterday by the Attorney-General in his argument before the Court, and the impression produced by the threat upon the people of Pittsburg is anything but favor. able to the State authorities. The decision of the Court of the question of contempt is reserved for the present.

The gentlemen whose Congressional seat were decorated with flowers yesterday (and the number was so small as to attract attention) are nearly all identified more or less with the Implacables and the supposed op-position to President Haves within the Re-publican party. This way have have an party. This may have been acci and, if so, the flowers would simply mean that the personal admirers of these gentlemen (presumably ladies) have been more attentive and demonstrative than the personal admirers of other Congressmen. But, if there was political significance in the distinction, may it not have been suggested by the same charitable and beautiful. by the same charitable and benign spirit which prompts the floral decoration of

The case for the defense in the trial of th indicted County Ringsters began in the Criminal Court yesterday. It chiefly consists thus far in evidence going to show that adants are persons of good characr among that portion of the community which either knows nothing or cares nothing about the stealing that has been going for several years; that KIMBERLY was a drunken, dishonest, and incompetent incum-bent of the place he held so long by the bent of the place he held so long by the votes of some of these defendants; that there were no shortages in the goods received at the Poor-House, or, at least, that none of the witnesses were present when shortages were discovered, and that all the accounts charged up to "profit and loss" on Periolar's books were paid for

their groceries at the Ring headquarters. Up to the present time there seems to be no eason to relinquish the guilifying expect tion that the prosecution will be successful in thinning out the ranks of the thieves, and thus breaking the power of the Ring.

Congress yesterday assembled in extr session, and the organization of the House was at once effected by the election as Speaker of Mr. RANDALL, the Democratic cancus nominee. Opposition to roll of members as made up by Clerk Adams was demonstrated, on the Republican side, in the cases of contested seats from Louisiana, Florida, and Colorado, but debate was prohibited until the usual preliminaries were observed. Today it may be expected that the Republic ans will be heard from, more espe cially with regard to Colorado, upon which they will make a stubborn fight. with regard to Colorado, Speaker RANDALL's inaugural speech was noticeable by reason of the course he suggested in reference to the Presidential juestion, the Democrats of the House being advised to drop the cry of fraud and accept the Presidential situation as it is. The Democrats of the Senate are understood to have resolved upon a similar course.

The citizens of New York have at las

raised the sum required to transport and

place in position the monolith tendered the city by the Egyptian Government known as CLEOPATRA's Needle, and a companion to the needle now threading its way to London. It is a matter of special pride that one of these nonuments of Egyptian civilization 3,000 years ago is to find its way to the New World, and take its place amid the stir and din of its busy metropolis, telling with its rude hieroglyphs stories of the days of RAMESES the majestic, and of THOTHMES who was one of the PHARAORS, and perhap the Pharaon who would not let "my people go." These vast obelisks were erected like the Pyramids for eternity, -at least an Egyptian eternity,—and symbolized some idea o the religion of the living, as the Pyramid symbolize the end of life and the future. It would not probably be any special consola ion to Thothmes or Rameses to look out of their mummy cases and see these monolith they erected with so much skill and patience, to stand forever on the Nile, one by one disappearing and finding their way to the centres of modern civilization, where everything is new and strange, but it is a matter of na tional pride that New York comes next to Rome, Paris, and London in securing as obelisk. From a local point of view, we have no hesitation in congratulating New York. Chicago will never be content with anything from Egypt smaller than one of her Pyramids. Some day we will have it If the Common Council is indisposed to purchase one, the County Commi

THE RESULT IN FRANCE. The elections in France have been generally favorable to the Republicans. Their majority, it is true, has been decreased, but it is still large, and, in any other country professing to live under a constitutiona Government, would be considered over whelming. If every one of the seats still open should be filled by the Governmentan event every way improbable—the Repub licans would have a clear majority of 100. In England this would be consider ive ; and the Executive who should attempt to defy such an expression of popular wil would be declared an usurper and turned out of office even if a revolution were required to do it. It is a curious commentary on the posi

tion of affairs in France that the important

the Republicans be able to gather the fruits

of their victory? Unquestionably they have the country with them. In spite of the ful-minations of the Marshal-President, the fuquisitorial policy of his Cabinet, 'the "bulllozing" of the Prefects, and the liberal use of national funds for campaign purposes, the voice of the people has given forth n uncertain sound. Bonapartism, Clericalism and MacMahonism have been condemned Republicanism has been approved. Victor HUGO, GAMBETTA, and the dead THIERS have been justified. DE BROGLIE and DE FORTOR been ordered to the rear in disgrace. This is the only interpre tation that can be reasonably put upon the elections. But President MacManon, we have too much cause to believe, is not accustomed to interpret events in the ordinary anner. If this had been his habit of mind ne would never have resorted to the extreme measures of the 16th of May, and would no have followed his first mistake with the blunders contained in his manifesto, and the various acts of tyranny by which he has sought to deprive France of her liberties. A man who is capable of such acts cannot be judged by common rules. He has been gnorant and rash in circumstances which demanded enlightened statesmanship, and there is no reason to suppose that he will be less ignorant or less rash when the emergency becomes greater. MacManon may do anything that a wise and patriotic President would not do. He may dissolve the Assembly again and again; he may, with the assistance of the Senate, obstruct legislation; he may invoke the army to assist him in enthroning the young Prin Imperial; or he may resort to intrigue and corruption as the best weapons with which to destroy the Republic. He is likely to do anything rather than accept the alternative which GAMBETTA thrust upon him in the now historical phrase: "Il faut se soumettre ou se demettre." He will not submit or resign if he can do otherwise, for he is too narrow a man-too much the slave of a fool. ish consistency—ever to admit that he has

The success of the Republicans, under the circumstances, is very gratifying. The wonder is, not that they have lost forty votes, but that they have retained more than 300. The Government possesse all the advantages in the prosecution of the campaign, except the good-will of the people. The army alone constitutes an immense vot ing-power, unknown in our country; the police, both municipal and provincial, are controlled by the central authority, and support it in elections; the clergy, the school-masters, and the conservative property-owners all throw their influence on the same side. These are the elements which in France constitute the political "machine," and every one of them was in the hands of MacManon. He had not only their votes, but their influence and power. By means of them he was able to suppress newspapers and to send refractory opponents to prison. Moreover, he had the Treasury at his comand, and there is no reason to disbelier e statement of one of the corresponden that the campaign fund came out of the Treasury or must ultimately come from there. Thus the money of the people has been used to defeat the will of the people.

The triumph of the Republicans, in the face of all these obstacles, is marvelous testimony to the whole-heartedness of the French people. They know this time what they want, and are determined to have it. If Marshal MacManon does not understand the meaning of such a vote and respect it, he will encounter serious risks and assume a grave esponsibility.

BANDALL'S TRIUMPH

Not merely in RANDALL's election as Speaker of the House, but still more in the manner of his triumph in the Democratic caucus, may be found a significant indica tion of the future purpose and conduct of the Democratic party. RANDALL is a type of the old party politicians,-shrewd, plucky, tricky, and unscrupulous. He is essentially a political schemer. He is endowed with all the herediments of selfish, partisan politics. He has been reared in the school of the spoils system, and knows reform only to scoff at it in private and use it as a catch word in public. He lives on politics and trades in politics. The order of his natural selection would be RANDALL first, the Demo cratic party next, Pennsylvania interest third, and the nation last of all. All his influence and all his actions will be guided in the future, as they have been in the past, by personal and partisan motives, without regard to principle or the welfare of the nation. For instance, RANDALL is a Protectionist,-perhaps not on principle, but because it pays him politically to be a Protectionist while appealing to a Pennsylvania constituency; he will be a Protectionist so long as it pays him, no matter what the tendency of his party may be, and no matter how urgently the abandonment of the fallacy may be demanded as the only means for increasing the exports of the nation and putting an end to the long era of commercial depression. It will be found that his organ zation of the House Committees will con form to every interest which he desires to promote and every scheme to which he

eemed it necessary to pledge himself in or-

der to secure his election.

RANDALL's character as a politician wa horoughly known to the Democratic caucus when it assembled. There had been combi nations formed to antagonize his candidature, and some potential influences had been at work to defeat him. Only a couple of weeks ago the opposition to him was s decided that it was confidently predicted he could not get the nomination. just before the caucus met, all the oppor tion vanished into thin air, and RANDALI was nominated by a large majority on the first ballot. Mr. Morrison, of Illinois found that his following was deserting him and withdrew. Cox was slaughtered in the house of his friends, and waited till he was told that not only would the New York del egation refuse to present him, but that they would not vote for him if his nam was presented by an outsider. Goode the candidate of "the South," discovered that " the South," when it came to voting was for RANDALL. RANDALL, at the las moment, swept everything before him. It cannot be doubted that this sudden and overwhelming triumph was the result of promises, trades, and jobs. It cannot be doubted that RANDALL's tremendous influence in the manipulation of committees, and the direction he will be able to give to legislation, will conform to previous agreements he has made, not in the interest of national legislation, but in the interest of private schemes. It may well be suspected, from the large Southern vote he received in caucus, and particularly from that section of the South known to be in favor of the Southern Pacific subsidy, that he will pander explicit condemnation thereof made by the last Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania. At all events, he will handle the House so as best to subserve the interests of RANDALL, to sustain the spoils element in the Democratic party, to promote the class interests of Pennsylvania, and gen

erally to keep alive the most offensive characteristics of party politics. This is the kind of man chosen to the chief place within the command of the Democratic party, and elevated to a positio where, with his tact and experience, he can do more to shape legislation than any other man in public life. He secured the place, not after a desperate struggle, but in the way of a personal triumph. What a commentary this is upon the Democratic pretense of de votion to reform! The Democratic hope of success of late years has been based upon the errors and abuses of a long Republican tenure of power, and the first notable evidence of the manner in which they will employ political supremacy is to set up an acknowledged symbol of scheming, strategem, and spoiis. A fair notion of the Democratic purpose may be obtained from this ready and general subservience to the political school to which RANDALL belongs, and of which he is the recognized leader. It portends no higher grade of statesmanship than that which governed the last House of Representatives. It means bickering and dickering to the neglect of the national interests. Any hope for improvement that may be found in the reflection that RANDALL crushed BLACKBURNS, and HURDS, and SPRING-ERS, and fifty or sixty filibusters in the Presidential count, is speedily dissipated in the further reflection that RANDALL's conduct in that case was suggested by his superior shrewdness. He was conscious that any coup d'etat would either crush the Democratic party out of existence or leave no United States Congress of which he could be Speaker. His attitude during the count of the Electoral vote may have

assisted him in his re-election as Speaker, but it cannot be regarded as a promise of a patriotic future. Our commercial columns have indicated several times recently the existence of a disposition to expect lower prices for breadstuffs in this market as a consequence of higher freight rates to the seaboard. It is regarded as certain that rail rates will be again advanced 5 cents per 100 pounds this week. and probable that another 5 cents or more will be added near the close of navigation. The effect of this would naturally lower prices here, unless they be correspondingly advanced at the East. It seems probable, however, that such movement would not again leave the West entirely at the mercy of railroad combinations. Already we hear of large quantiti of corn that have sought a man Louis and other points on the Mississippi River because of a lack of railroad facilities to transport the grain to Chicago. A considerable percentage of the corn thus diverted will seek an outlet farther to the southward, and enable the long-cherished scheme of a Mississippi route to Europe to become an actuality. The jetties below New Orleans

are now pronounced to be so much of a suc cess that the proprietor of the long-idle grain elevator in that city will probably be able to put it to good use, and it is whisper that negotiations have already been entered into with Western grain merchants looking to the handling of large volumes of corn from Central Illinois at figures much lower than those contemplated by the officers of the East and West lines of railway. The corn of this year's crop promises to be of a quality less liable to damage than usual by ransportation through the sub-tropic regions. The possibilities of this route are certainly great enough to make our railroad magna pause before they decide on a return to exon his way to the Penitentiary? rbitant rates. A little reflection ought to satisfy them that it would be neither just The Granger laws of Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and other States have received the nor practicable to reimburse themselves his way for the losses which a foolish suicidsl policy entailed in the recent past; and they will best exhibit their wisdom by de-

the producer.

sisting from the attempt to snatch to them-

elves the substantial gain from our magnifi-

cent harvests, leaving only the shadow to

SUPERFLUOUS WEEPING. It is related by that veracious chi MARK TWAIN, that when the cavalcade of pilgrims reached the brow of the hill overlo ng the tomb of ADAM, every man, woman and child spontaneously and with military precision pulled out bandanas and com enced to weep as they contemplated the resting-place of the father of the race. So ntense was the sorrow and so copious the tears that the mules and pack-horses caught the infection and wept bitterly, refusing to be comforted. Since that aqueous time there has not been a like flood of saline sorow until Mr. GILMAN, the New York forger, was sentenced to Sing Sing the other day "TOMMY" SHEARMAN'S lament for BEECH annot compare with it, for that was only a ndividual boohoo, and one man, howeve dustrious he may be, cannot hope to com pete with a whole court-room pumping up tears for an accomplished rascal. We have no disposition to depreciate Tommy" SHEARMAN'S abilities at weeping. He can give any single man odds and might not do credit to NIOBE, but in the GILMAN case

he was simply overweighted.

The Associated Press, in an unusually

thetic strain, considering the usually apa-thetic nature of that calloused agency, has

told us the mournful story,—how the elegy of

tears commenced and progressed from an inauguratory drop that trickled down the red-

dening nose of the defendant's counsel to the river that ran down the aggregate nose of the court-room. The business seems to have commenced with the counsel, who rea GILMAN'S confession. Mrs. O'LEARY'S COW kicked over a kerosene-lamp on a festal occi sion six years ago, so runs the legend. It was a little affair of itself, but the trifling exertion of that joyous animal's hind leg started a spark that eventually wrapped Chicago in a sheet of flame, and left both city and cow a smoldering heap of ashes We are told "the counsel who read the pa per did so with a trembling voice." That was a little thing of itself. It is a fine dra matic piece of business for a lawyer to us the tremolo. Nothing unusual in that, but never before has the thing worked so well. It began to spread immediately. The asso ciate counsel saw the tremble and went one better. He became "deeply affected,"-that is, his voice not only trembled, but he took off his glasses and wiped them; he took out his handherchief and blew his nose; and h sniffled and hemmed. Then came the Dis trict-Attorney in the full panoply of woe with "the tears coursing down his cheeks and with "choking utterances." Three wer to Tom Scorr's lobby, in spite of his boasted now in full flood, one trembling, one deeply affected and the third weening and choking The counsel on both sides had caught the infection, and the Judge was the next victim. Recorder HACKETT, in passing sentence was much affected, and wiped away a tear. At this signal from the Bench that there would be no contempt in weeping, all the spectators began to boohoo, probably for the same reason that when one sees another yawn he yawns also without knowing why. Tears flowed freely and noses of all sorti were blown. There was the cry hysterical, the cry boohooical, the absolute blubber, th gentle weep, and the grief that lies below the wells of tears. It was too much, and a last even "the detectives turned their backs," averted their gaze, and, like Mr. JELLYBY, went to the wall and gently went these myrmidens of the law, too proud to let the world see their tears. For the life of us, we cannot see why detectives should weep; perhaps they themselves could not and that is the reason why they went to the wall and wept as unofficially as possible, instead of resorting to the hackneyed pre tense of a cold in the head. Considering the area of the flood, it is a little remarkable that the steam pipes did not collapse a joint, the water pipes spring a leak, or the stern figure of Justice squeeze out something resembling a tear from her blind plaster orbits On the following Friday evening, Mr. BEECHER held a prayer-meeting, and as he entered the room his brow was overcast and his face wore a look of sorrow. Thereupon the brows of his whole flock were overcas and all their faces wore the same look as that on the face of their gentle shepherd. Then they had a season of tears when he announced: "I have been suffering the most intense pain and anguish for the past week, because of the fall of a near and dea relative, a nephew by marriage, who was to-day sentenced in a New York court to five

years in the Penitentiary for forgery." Now that the rain is over and gone, it may not be impertinent to inquire why all this sniveling and boohooing. Were they weeping because this respectable rascal stole over \$200,000 of the people's money by the refined processes of raising the values of scrip and of forgery? Because a large part of this amount was stolen from his own brothers and sisters, whom he would not spare in his genteel operations? Because he had used his position in church and his religious reputation as a screen for his dishonesty? Because he not only was a hypocrite in his daily life, but even carried it into a confession that was filled with sickly sentiment? Because he concealed his real character from a trusting wife and loving children, and gave them to expect a life of ease and affluence when he knew his thieving must sooner or later become known, and that his famiily must suffer from the name with which he would be branded? Because with every incentive to be honest, he deliber ately entered upon a criminal life, commenc-ing with a breach of trust and ending with forgeries upon his own relations? Because he gave liberally to religion, to charity, to art, and to personal hospitality, from other people's money which he had stolen? Was it for these reasons that BERGHER and HACKETT, counsel and spectators, and all Plymouth Church, cried? Was it because he

have had twenty-five, or that he went to the Penitentiary no longer time for stealing \$200,000 than some poor devils have gone for stealing a coat with which to keep themselves warm, that made the detectives weep ? Whatever may have been the causes, it is just such sickly sentimentality as was dis-played in the court-room that tends to make the crime of forgery respectable and to veneer this class of stealing. It is just such maudlin exhibitions as these that make men doubt the efficacy of justice and the dignity of law, and compel the question, Is the much incentive to be honest when a court and a church unite their tears over a felor

THE RAILEOADS AND THE PUBLIC.

udicial support of the Supreme Court of the United States, and we have more particuarly the recent decisions of the same Court in the Wisconsin cases. It is time that the railroad companies of the United States should take warning. There is no more legal objection to the enactment of laws regulating the rates of freight in one State han in another, and the legislation of the half-dozen States may become general. Now that the principle has been established and the power of State Legislatures to enact such laws clearly recognized by all the Courts railroad managers may well consider how far and how long the people will submit to be robbed by any manner of combinations. The New York Journal of Commerce, one of the most conservative papers in the country, and which for years opposed the Granger laws, has discovered in the judicial decisions affirming these laws a possible remedy for monopolies and a popular means of breaking up railroad extortion. It says:

The United States Supreme Court has at length the authority of the Wisconsin Legislature to estab-lish a maximum of charges to be made on passen rought within it, or vice versa. Has the State control over the inter-State commerce which affect its own people, or does this matter wholly belon to the Federal Government? The Supreme Cour decides that a State, where it has not parted with its power by contract, can regulate the fares and freights, under the circumstances mentioned, or power of the State reaches beyond its confines as to things which directly concern its own peopl however its action may indirectly affect the peop of adjoining States. This is good law, says the Supreme Court, until Congress takes to itself, by special enactment, the regulation of inter-Stat commerce by rail. The grasping railroad monopo lies which are planning to raise their freights this fall, and to keep up their odious pool arrangement. should take warning in season from the ominor drift of the Supreme Court decisions in the Gran and other cases. When the people of the differen States realize how much power they have—if they would but use it—over the railroad corporations, they will not much longer abstain from exercis-

ing it through the Legislatures. The recent combination of the various trunk lines, by which they have resolved to take from the producers a larger portion than usual of the product, may evoke a popu lar storm which will not easily be quieted. Five years ago the railroads demanded three bushels of corn for carrying one bushel to market. The outraged and plundered producers resorted to the ballot-box, and in due time what are known as the Granger laws were enacted. The railroad managers have now resumed their policy of combination for extortion. The people of all the States are now advised of their power to deal with these corporations; they know they have the legal power to limit the exactions of railroad companies, and with that knowledge they will not long submit to such combi without exercising their power. Let the railroad companies take warning that, when this power of control shall be exercised, it may not mark the limit of tolls at much less than would be willingly submitted to if no

extortion was attempted.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA. The Montreal Journal of Commerce, a discusses the question of reciprocity be-tween the Dominion and the United States, and reaches the conclusion that there is very little hope for any satisfactory agreement between the two countries. To reach any satisfactory reciprocal arrangements between the two countries, the idea of taking advantage of one another must be abandoned. Any scheme which proposes to limit reciprocity to any number of articles, or of classes of articles, cannot be tolerated There must be general reciprocity or there can be none. The measure must admit t the United States every article, the growth, product, or manufacture of Canada, free or all tax or duty, and must also provide for the like admission of all things grown, pro-duced, or manufactured in the United States to Canada free of duty. Practically, so far as the interchange of commodities is concerned, the States of the Dominion will become merely additional States of th Union. With regard to the foreign trade, the question is more difficult. Canada has low tariff, designed for revenue purposes the United States have a high tariff for pro tection and not for revenue. How can these be arranged so as to admit the interchange of imports between the two countries, without any additional imposition of duty? Reciprocity might stop at the free interchange of commodities produced by the up smuggling, would make it general in the matter of imported goods. To meet this difficulty there will have to be a uniform tar iff adopted by the two countries; this being done, the details of the business can easily be arranged. The proportions of the population of the two countries being ascertained, the duties collected in both could be divided pro rata. If the United States had 44,000,000 of people and Canada 4,000,000, one-twelfth of the revenue collected would be paid to Canada and the other eleven-twelfths to the United States. The Montreal paper asks what would Great Britain have to say to such an arrangement. From all accounts, Great Britain would not have the least word of objection. If the people of Canada should find that it would be to their benefit to raise their tariff to some extent so as to conform with that of the United States, Great Britain would not interpose any objection. We have no idea that there is any serious disposition on the part of the British Government to interfere with any commercial arrangement the Dominion may make to its own advantage with the United States or any other Government. The parental care the British Government has shown towards all its colonies of late years has been to let them do whatever they may think best for their own interests. It is true

that American manufactures would be admitted into the Dominion free of duty, and to that extent at an advantage over the British goods; but, at the same time, the general reduction of the American tariff will admit British goods to the United States at a duty on imports, they can do the same in the United States, so that substantially the relations of the trade of Great Britain towards the two countries will not be seriously

all those who favor a protective tariff, and also by a class who argue that if reciprocity be withheld the Canadians will ultimately seek political incorporation into the American Union. It is useless to argue with the Protectionists, while the scheme of annexation is entirely idle. Reciprocal trade is something which pertains to the present, -a living want of both countries,-and should not be embarrassed by any other question. In Canada the idea of reciprocity is confined to an exchange of a limited number of specified articles, which partial system of reciprocity is not only absurd but unrea-

TWEED'S "DISCLOSURES." sort of monkey-show, or, to preserve that illustration and carry it still farther, he is a sort of a condensation of a St. Louis newspaper For some time he has disported himself in variety of antics for the amusement of his admirers, while his evidence, like Southwestern news items, is offered one day that it may be retracted and apologized for the next. Having in his possession a variety of checks, assorted e develops them on the slightest provocation, and talks learnedly of fraud that he may have an opportunity at a subsequent period of showing a refreshing change of heart by solemuly swearing that his former equally solemn asseverations were false. His testimony, his confession, his every action, the peculiarity of the political crisis in New York, all point to the inevitable conclusion that I weed is dancing to party bagpipes n order to intimidate political enemies, while at the same time he is carefully concealing the facts for which the people of New York are ciamorous. So far, his exposures have been ut terly worthless as affecting the recovery of the money out of which the taxpayers have been swindled. His grandiloguent pledge to yield up riend and foe alike, having nothing more to ask of either, smacks savorily of poppycock; while his manifest disinclination to reveal the material matter of which he must be in possession shows that some skillful manipulator is handling the crank, and that ultimate discharge from prison lepends more upon the thief's silence than upon the penitent man's revelations. That Tweed is simply operating to save himself and such mony as his lawyers have left him, is a fair deduction from the nature of his evidence and the agerness with which it is offered.

So far he has confined himself to the maller of the steals whereof he was the enineering spirit. He has brought a number of public names before the community, and alternately smirched and whitewashed them as his fancy or his master dictated. His manner indiates exultation rather than contrition, and his matter, unimportant as it is, betrays the existence of a job, the success of which depends apon him, and upon the success of which he lepends for the release he sighs for.

In short, the whole business bears the inef-aceable stamp of party good, mailgnant enmity, nd political clap-trap. It suggests that some candidate relies upon some other candidate's ears of what Tweed might tell, and that he is expected to reward "Big Six" for telling or not, as the exigencies of the campaign may suggest. It is a blundering scheme at the best, one which New Yorkers should readily see through, and one which should, in the sharp and severe rebuke that might be administered at the polls, teach the new Ring that humbuggery is an unsatisfactory diet, and that the head of the old Department of Public Works cannot scape his punishment through an interesting series of badly-told lies.

The grammatical critic of the Chicago Times ttempts to remove the obscurity that hange over his MARK TAPLEYISM, but darkness is now greater than it was before. An explanation was, everybody will admit, necessary. There has where many subscribers to the Times are "happy and cheerful in the inverse ratio of the unpleasantness of their environment," and are particularly not "happy or cheerfui" since the grammatical critic encompassed them around about. To quiet these complaints there was need of an explanation,—a good explanation, be it understood. rised and grieved that Mr. STOREY not undertake the work himself. He is an adept in this department of journalism. Long practice in withdrawing libels and apolo gizing for defamation of character has made him the most accomplished retractionist, as well as the most accomplished grammarian, of the age. How could be, with proper regard for his own reputation as an apologetic editor, permit his grammatical critic to write this lame de

fense: creature of the imagination; of a personage; of creature of the imagination; of a persona created, not by Mr. Dickens, but by the imagin tive faculty of Mr. Dickens, with the name Mark Tapler. The Times wrote words that expre with precision exactly the meaning it intended convey, excepting that the particle "in" shou not have been prefixed to the word "pleasan ness."

MARK TAPLEY was not, then, a personage reated by Mr. Dickens, but a personage created by the imaginative faculty of Mr. Dick-ENS. Not only this; Mr. Dickens' imaginative faculty was blessed with "the name of Mark TAPLEY." Probably Mr. Dickens' intellectual faculty was called MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT and his moral faculty Mr. PECKSNIFF. Probably, also, the critical faculty of the young grammarian of the Times is called JEFFERSON BRICK The grammarian of the Times has really done an injury to the persons who read her paragraphs, for a doubt begins to find expression in the community as to whether the personage of the name of MARK TAPLET was ever created at all. May he not have been the prototype of Mrs. HARRIS? We call upon Mr. STOREY to repair the injury which his grammatical critic has done. Let MARK TAPLEY be resuscitated.

The greenbacks are not held in as high estim tion by JACK PALMER as they are by most of his Democratic brethren in the West. In his Spring-field (Ill.) Register of the 12th inst. he thus denounces and spits upon them:

nounces and spits upon them:

But all the reasons given for the issue of green-backs as a war measure have failed to convince the Register that the act was a wise one, while as to the acts of the Remiblican Congress making green-backs a peace currency, the Register is of the opinion that they are utterly unconstitutional, fraudulent, and void. For more than tweive years, since the War closed, destroving the last vestige of any excuse for a paper-currency, the people of this country have been forced by law to do business with a dirty currency, composed of rags and lamp-black. It must be confessed, at least, that this is

upon the part of the late Democratic candidate for United States Senator of Illinois. The Board of Trade of Nashville, Tenn., has re solved in favor of "making greenbacks receivable for customs." Why not? If Uncle Saw promise to pay a dollar, there is no good reason why he should, not receive that promise for a dollar.

very candid, outspoken expression of opinion

should not receive that promise for a dollar.

Post.

Uncle Sam has promised to pay coin intere on his bonds. Suppose he accepts his green-backs for duties, how is he to obtain the coin to pay the interest on his bonds?

The Springfield Register emphatically denie that the proposed appropriation of \$532,000 to complete the State-House is a Springfield meas-ure. Stille it Springfield really desires to have the money voted for the completion of the building, her leading citizens should use their influence to have the JAKE-BUNNITES vacate the Board of State-House Commissioners. The taxpayers of the State have lost confidence in the fitness or integrity of that Ring, and it will be difficult to induce them to put any more money in its hands to squander.

The New York Graphic introduces into jour admit British goods to the United States at a malism a new style of speaking of its community than is now exacted. If the raries, by adding the word "newspaper"

goods in Canada at a profit protected by the ffected.

Reciprocity is opposed in this country by

title of a sheet quoted. For instance, it alines title of a sheet quoted. For instance, it alines to the "World newspaper," as though to make the allusion more binding and to represent the character of the article referred to. Ordinarily, when a quotation is credited, people understand that a journal is meant, and when the Graphic or any other paper observes that "the San Juan Fernandez Biow Pipe says," etc., the intelligent reader does not need to be informed that the Blow Pipe is an able contemporary of the newse Blow Pipe is an able contemporary of the paper quoting. The Graphic would allude to "the Chicago Times newspaper" or "the Chicago Inter-Ocean newspaper" as if the appendix were necessary to avoid the inference by the reader that one is a barber shop and theother a peanut stand. In the case of the World, perhaps the use of the descriptive word would piece of information to a majority of the com unity, or it may have been an idle compl but for general usage the word is superflu-and its introduction should be discouraged.

Mr. JACK PALMER is a sharp special pleader. but he will have to plead sharper than he has yet done in the Register to conceal from his readers the notorious fact that the Democratic Congress or 1853 debased the subsidiary silve coin about 6 per cent and limited its legal-ten-der power to \$5. That is the fact of record. It he does not know enough to know that the "spelter coins" were the production of a Den ocratic Congress, he would spare his reputation by remitting the subject to some one of his em ployes who is better posted. Such person will inform Jack's ex-excellency that the Congress of 1873 left the Democratic spelter coinage of 1833 alone, discontinued the silver-dollar coinage, and provided for that of the trade dollar. I JACK has no employe who can furnish him the origin and history of the Democratic spelter coinage, let him ask the first Springfield schooloy in his teens whom he meets, and obtain th

Seldom, but sometimes, Mr. WATTERSON breaks loose from the influence of his 100,000 Democrats, and when he does he puts great hunks of wisdom into the Courier-Jo

for instance:

Roscoe Conkline said the other day, in a speech to his friends: "Frequently I have learned through the press that there are dissensions in the Republican party, and that these dissensions will cause the defeat of the party in the coming election. I honestly believe that these dissensions exist only in the press. I know of no man in the Republican ranks who would by any action or word injure the Administration." This, to say the least, is tolerably cheeky, in view of Plarr's Rochester blackguardism and the bitter abuse of the Administration on the part of the Boston Traceller, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and the St. Louis Globe Democrat. for instance:

Last Friday the Evening Journal was howling On to Resumption, contending that it was perfectly easy, as the Government had \$119,152,04 available gold on hand, and that it was eighteen months until the time when resumption was to mmence,-Jan. 1, '79! Last evening it dropped down a cent or two, and now only claims that there are \$35,000,000 in the Treasury available for the redemption of \$356,914,000 of green backs, or less than 10 per cent of the amoun backs, or less than 10 per cont.

to be redeemed. The Journal's first statement
to be redeemed. "Year the "; it was not the truth than the Journal usually gets when discussing a subject beyond its depth.

The Times says it did not mean "The per sonage of the name of MARK TAPLEY created by Mr. DICKENS was remarkable," etc.; it meant "a personage created, not by Mr. Dick-ENS, but by the imaginative faculty of Mr. DICKENS with the name of MARK TAPLEY." In other words, it sticks to its grammatical jimjams, and assigns to Mr. Drcknns another alies

A man named BLACKBURN, & Congres from Kentucky, hoped, in a recent speech, that God would not spare Senator Morrow to again take his seat in the Upper House. Perhaps this fellow will realize the significance of the last syllable of his name when the hand of an avenging Deity hurls him off the face of th earth that his very shadow desecrates. Seribner's for October contains a Lest Hill

the ardent Granger as casually remarking some thing about "So, ho, boys, ho! We'll at it then with shout and bustle." It occurs to us more appropriate than for the husband-man to hoe around a bustle? Upon the market value of railroad passenger

poem relative to the corn crop, and repres

the New York Sun jurnishes some statistics

New York's millionaires, having subscribed the \$100,000 for CLEOPATRA's Needle, are read ing their title clear to Heaven. Any camel,

Among the appropriations asked of the special Congressional session is one of \$180,000 for soldiers' cemeteries. As SITTING BULL is still at large, there should not be a moment's besita-In view of the Parisian disposition to name

streets after American Ministers, the quiet people of the French Capital are protesting against a similar perpetuation of Noves. The breaking of the cable land wires left w in doubt yesterday as to what battle it was in which both Turks and Russians had been victo-

• Mr. S. SET Cox is reported to be adverse to a second term for Speakers, but in favor of un-limited candidature for the first term.

President HAYES makes a strong bid for the support of newspapers. His message is only a olumn long.

PERSONAL.

Zach Chandler is the owner of the new onsolidated Detroit newspaper. Gen. Ord's wardrobe in Texas is e o be worth almost \$5.

The Edwin Adams benefit in New York

will yield about \$10,000. Victoria Woodhull was to have delivered her lecture, "The Human Body the Temple of God," in Liverpool Sept. 27.

Prof. Tyndall delivered a remarkable at dress before the Midland Institute, Birmingham.
Oct. 1. He began by deprecating the necessity
which he was placed under, of delivering an address as President of the Institute, sagesting this
other scientific investigators were not called upon
for such efforts. However, he went on with a discourse which fills four and a half closely printed for such efforts. However, he went on with a discourse which fills four and a half closely-prints columns of the London Times. The subject of the address was introduced by the following definition of the speaker's views: "The order and energy of the universe, I hold to be inherent, and not imposed from without; the expression of including and not of arbitrary will, exercised by the Carlyle would call an almighty clockmaker."

Carlyle would cail an almighty clockmaker."

The following are a few of the principal articles contained in the forthcoming volume (his seventh) of the Encyclopadia Britannica: "Decadingue," by Prof. Robertson Smith; "Defoe," "Mr Saintsbury; "Demonology," by Dr. E. Tylor; "Demonology," by Dr. E. Tylor; "Demosthenes," by Prof. Jebb; "Demmark," by Mr. Grosse; "Decartes," by Dr. W. Wallace; "Dialling," by the late Mr. E. Godfrey; "Dickens" and "Dryden," by Mr. Minto; "Dictionary," by the Rev. P. A. Lyons; "Diderot, "by Mr. J. Morley; "Dietetics," by Dr. T. K. Chambers; "Digestive Organs," by Dr. T. K. Chambers; "Digestive Organs," by Prof. Turner; "Distribution," by Mr. A. R. Wallace and Prof. T. T. Dyes; "Diving," by Mr. Bowell; "Dogmatic," by Prof. Candlish; "Dragon-Tyby Mr. McLauchian; "Drama," by Prof. A. Ward; "Dream," by Mr. Sully; "Dreira," by Ward; "Dream," by Mr. Sully; "Dreira," by Kendrick; "Ecclesiastes," by Dr. Glanderick; "Ecclesiastes," by Dr. Glanderick, "Esclesiastes," by Dr. Glanderick, "Esclesiastes," by Mr. O. Browning; "Espri," by Mr. 2. Bonderick; "Esclesiastes," by Mr. Domain; "Elasticity," by Sir W. Thomain; "Elasticity," by Sir W. Thomain; "Elasticity," by Sir W. Thomain;

SPORTING NI

The Great Boat Race on the Bay in Fre Toronto.

Mr. Ross Discovers the Match for Hank Champion

The Latter Steers Crook His Oars, and Wins Yards. Probability that the St.

ers Are Worse The Base-Ball Champion the Champions of '77

of 6 to 1.

Wirst Day's Races of the B! tion of Nashville-Othe

AQUATIC Roccial Dispatch to The Unionon, Oct. 15.—The green Wallace Ross. match between Wallace Ross, of and Edward Hanlon, of To \$2,000 and the championsh place over the Toronto Bay thi similar event has excited so aquatic circles in Canada sin Paris crew and the renowned crew measured oars in the

crew measured oars in the 1871, in which contest the grea his boat from over-exertion. T present race was five miles withe course lay from the fostreet straightaway to two apart, outside the western children match had been some time. but it was only on the 14 that matters were broug cessful conclusion. Rose prefered to row the Kennebecassis or at Spring Hanlon declined to row out and allowed Ross \$300 to cou men went into active traini Boston, was engaged to loo Boston, was engaged to loo Belly McCanh, of this city, we perintend Hanlon's training some disagreement Hanlon trainer, and George Warin, be city, took his piace. Ross rived here Thursday of last their quarters at the Queen's THE NEW BRUNSWICK made the best of the short to practicing, when the wea

in practicing, when the weat the new water field in which power. Hanlon, while train his family on the Island. Public opinion was naturally rary to general expectation was made Ross, if anything we form to among speculators. foronto among speculator he race, however, a reacti the race, however, a reaction Handon, and betting turned largely in his favo this city placed \$5,000 on her of excursionists are and maritime provinces, three or four hundred from Noses and Lower Province ported Ross to a man, but Hub went strong for Handon Han

There were probably 46,0
The betting in the morning
John men, rather than no
placed, offering odds on Re
this city, there cannot ha
\$50,000 changed hands on the
At 2 o'clock steamers as
menced to move out from at 2 o'clock steamers at meuced to move out from the whole front of the with sight-seers. After had fired the budys at a turn Queen's Whari, the course w Clark ran down the bay to opposite Parliament street; toss and took the inside of minutes past 3 Ross came dat and, two minutes later, H

and, two minutes later. I Ross was stripped to the ski Guernsey, with a red band head. Ross wore a white ca

was very fair, and about as g
Ross, while near the Clark,
"I object to the water; we
like this." Mr. O'Bren, the
he had been over the course
the water was suitable. Th
took up their positions,
capital one, both men catchis
simultaneously. Hanlon at
front, and was never headed,
at first, but his powerful stre
notwithstanding the unnect
covering, continued to keet
crease his lead. Both men
thirty-three strokes per in
Street Wharf Hanlon was at
in advance. Hanlon then
thirty and Ross to twenty,
about the same relative di
until the Yacht Club house
Hanlon started and increase
what. At the Northern Ed

Hanlon started and house Hanlon started and horress what. At the Northern El rowing but twenty-seven and Ross thirty, yet the Cea shell was sensibly increasin point several New-Brunswid tug boint several New-Brunswistug

CALLED TO ROSS
but he failed to respond. It several times omitting as up for it, however, by impart to the succeeding ones. At he had succeeded in put lengths of daylight between and apparently with but neared the stake-boat, inaktance, it was seen that Recourse better than he had, distance to the south of least was almost on it. Hanlon, at a rattling pace, and affect the succeeding for the succeeding for the succeeding for the succeeding for times. He stuck strokes per minute, while timed to increase his lead about twenty-eight, and. Wharf, he stopped once or the Northern Elevator he with cheers from the multiple for the point Hanlon was about twenty-eight, and. Wharf, he stopped once or the Northern Elevator he with cheers from the multiple for the cheers from the multiple for the point Hanlon was about twenty-eight strokes between the men the time at the stake-both distance was 18:35.

'so given by Mr. Barker, of Others put it at 36:09."

sheir wooden boats. Afte being introduced by Col. Consul, to a large crowd boat-house, returned the CALLED TO ROSS

ul, to a large cr was also lustily cheered

oat-house after the con Ross used a radder, wh Bome sympathy is relt fo the roughness of the wat satisfied he was beaters on OF HANLON'S FS nothing too extravagant yound doubt the premiers yond doubt the premiera probably of the world. Haulon to Oswego, N. Y., ney and Riley, on the Sus next, and, early next spr brought about between hi

BASE-Well," said Harry W he had corraled the boy exhort you briefly this e "We could strive Louisville and (pardon the ear offen them, but we in phrase) no bloody good whether from Manches River, or Providence, or its contraction of the earth of the ear

rp special pleader. eal from his to know that the oduction of a Den-spare his reputation that the Congress of alter coinage of 1853 ver-dollar coinage, he trade dollar. If Democratic spelter ets, and obtain the

nce of his 100,000 does he puts great

en resumption was to ast evening it dropped now only claims that the Treasury available \$556,914,000 of greencent of the amount uth"; it was not the ll, it was nearer the

TAPLEY created remarkable," etc.; it ated, not by Mr. Dick-inative faculty of Mr. to its grammatical jim-

in a recent speech, that enator Morron to again er House. Perhaps this significance of the last when the hand of an im off the face of the

er contains a Leet little orn crop, and represents asually remarking some boys, ho! We'll at it bustle." It occurs to us oper ring, for what is for the husband-man to

ne of railroad passengers nishes some statistics: chigan Southern Railroad ixty-five of the eighty-one abula disaster at a rate

es, having subscribed

ATRA'S Needle, are read-o Heaven. Any camel, through that eye if he rough that eye if he ations asked of the spe-ion is one of \$180,000 for

As SITTING BULL is still not be a moment's healtssian disposition to name n Ministers, the quiet

Capital are protesting cable land wires left us to what battle it was in Russians had been victo-

ported to be adverse to a rs, but in favor of u

nakes a strong bid for the

SONAL. the owner of the new

be in Texas is estimated s benefit in New York

pt. 27.
livered a remarkable adand Institute, Birmingham,
y deprecating the necessity
under, of delivering an adthe Institute, saggesting that
gators were not called upon
ever, he went on with a disrand a half closely-printed
ton Times. The subject of
used by the following definitives: "The order and enI hold to be inflerent, and not
it: the expression of fixed

riews: "The order and end hold to be inherent, and not it; the expression of fixed rary will, exercised by what almighty clockmaker."

re a few of the principal the forthcoming volume (the clopædia Britannica: "Decements on Smith; "Defoe," by Demonology," by Dr. R. sthenes," by Prof. Jebb; Grosse; "Descartes," by lalling, "by the late Mr. H. and "Dryden," by Mr. H. and "Dryden," by Mr. H. and "Dryden," by Mr. J. Worley; "Dietetics," by re; "Digestive Organs," by ribution," by Mr. A. R. Waldrer; "Diving," by Mr. D. yarda," by Mr. Rowsell; of Candlish; "Dragon-Fly," "Drama," by Prof. A. W. y Mr. Sully; "Dredge," by n; "Duel," by Mr. F. Stow; Colvin; "Ear," by Prof. Mediastes," by Dr. Ginsburg; "Daniel Wilson; "Education," g; "Egypt," by Mr. R. S. by Sir W. Thomson; and

The Great Boat Race Yesterday on the Bay in Front of Toronto.

Mr. Ross Discovers that He Is No Match for Hanlon, the Champion.

The Latter Steers Crookedly, Lays on His Oars, and Wins by 400 Yards.

Probability that the St. John Sufferers Are Worse off than Ever. The Base-Ball Champions of '76 Beat

of 6 to 1. Tirst Day's Races of the Blood-Horse Associa tion of Mashville-Other Sporting

the Champions of '77 by a Score

A GREAT SCUILLING RACE.

Acceled Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Toronto, Oct. 15.—The great single sculling match between Wallace Ross, of St. John, N. B., and Edward Hanlou, of Toronto, Ont., for \$2,000 and the championship of Canada, took cew measured oars in the Kennebecassis in 1871, in which contest the great Renforth died in present race was five miles with one turn, and the course lay from the foot of Parliament street straightaway to two buoys, fifty yards spart, outside the western channel, and return. but it was only on the 14th of September

that matters were brought to a suc-cessful conclusion. Ross would have prefered to row the match on the Kennebecassis or at Springfield, Mass., het Hanlon declined to row out of his own water, and allowed Ross \$300 to come here. As soon as a final understanding was arrived at, both men went into active training. Faulkner, of Boston, was engaged to look after Ross, and Billy McCann, of this city, was deputed to su-Billy McCann, of this city, was deputed to superintend Haulon's training. On account of some disagreement Haulon dissolved with his trainer, and George Warin, boat-builder, of this city, took his place. Ross and his trainer arrived here Thursday of last week, and took up their quarters at the Queen's Hotel.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK CHAMPION made the best of the short time at his disposal in practicing, when the weather permitted, on the new water field in which he was to try his power. Haulon, while training, resided with

In practicing, when the weather permitted, on the new water field in which he was to try his power. Hauton, while training, resided with his family on the Island.

Public opinion was naturally divided, and congray to general expectation, when the match was made Ross, if anything was the favorite in foronto among speculators. A few days before the race, however, a reaction took place in favor of Hanlon, and betting and popular opinion turned largely in his favor. One gentleman in this city placed \$5,000 on him. A large number of excursionists are here from St. John and maritime provinces, and a detachment of three or four hundred from Boston. The Sine Noses and Lower Province sporting men supported Ross to a man, but the citizens of the Hub went strong for Hanlon.

There were probably 40,000 people present. The betting in the morning was lively, the St. John men, rather than not have their money placed, offering odds on Ross. Altogether, in this city, there cannot have been less than \$50,000 changed hands on the event.

At 2 o'clock steamers and small craft commenced to move out from their docks, and the whole front of the city was lined with sight-seers. After the tug Clark had fired the budys at a turning-point near the Queen's Wharf, the course was cleared, and the Clark ran down the bay to the starting-point, opposite Parliament street. Hanlon won the toss and took the inside position. At eight minutes past 3 Ross came ont of his boat-house, and, two minutes later, Hanlon joined him. Ross was stripped to the skin. Hanlon wore a

and, two minutes later. Hanlon joined him. Ross was stripped to the skin. Hanlon wore a Guernsey, with a red band of silk round his

bead. Ross wore a white cap.

THE WATER

Was very fair, and about as good as could be got.

Ross, while near the Clark, said to the referee:

"I object to the water; we never row in water like this." Mr. O'Brien, the referee, said that he had been over the course and was satisfied the water was suitable. The contestants then took up their positions. The send-off was a capital one, both men catching the water almost simultaneously. Hanlon at once forged to the front, and was never headed. He did

at first, but his powerful stroke soon told, and, notwithstanding the unneeded ground he was covering, continued to keep and somewhat increase his lead. Both men went off rowing thirty-three strokes per minute, and at Youge

crease his lead. Both men went off rowing thirty-three strokes per minute, and at Yonge Street Wharf Hanlon was about a shell's-length in advance. Hanlon then dropped down to thirty and Ross to twenty-six, both keeping about the same relative distance to each other until the Yacht Club house was reached, when Hanlon started and increased his lead somewhat. At the Northern Elevator Hanlon was rowing but twenty-seven strokes per minute rowing but twenty-seven strokes per minute and Ross thirty, yet the Ceutennial champion's shell was sensibly increasing the lead. At this point several New-Brunswickers on the referee's

CALLED TO ROSS TO SPURT,
but he failed to respond. Hanlon here stopped,
several times omitting a stroke, only to make
up for it, however, by imparting additional force
of the succeeding ones. At the Queen's Whart
be had succeeded in putting about six shells'
lengths of daylight between himself and Ross,
and apparently with but little effort. As he
neared the stake-boat, making one-half the distance, it was seen that Ross had judged the
course better than he had, for Hanlon was some
distance to the south of his boat, while Ross
was almost on it. Hanlon, however, went away
at a ratting pace, and

distance to the south of his boat, while Koss was almost on it. Hanlon, however, went away at a rattling pace, and

SUCCERDED IN ROUNDING FIRST,
and, when they started on the home-stretch, Hanlon had about two lengths the best of it. This was considered the critical point of the contest, and Ross' friends expected that he would make an effort here to retrieve his waning fortunes. He stuck to his steady thirty strokes per minute, while Hanlon still continued to increase his lead, though only rowing about twenty-eight, and, passing the Queen's Wharf, he stopped once or twice, and again at the Northern Elevator he waved his hand amid the cheers from the multitude on the wharves. From this paint Hanlon won

Literally as He Chosk,
continuing to row, with stoppages at intervals, at about twenty-eight strokes per minute, while Ross kept up his thirty. At the finish, the distance between the men was about 400 yards. The time at the stake-boat, marking one-half the distance, was 18:35. The time of the race, is given by Mr. Barker, of St. John, was 37:09. Others put it at 36:09. Both men rowed in sheir wooden boats. After the race, Hanlon, being introduced by Col. Shaw, United States Consul, to a large crowd in front of Warin's boat-house, returned thanks, and said that he had done the best he coulds.

Was also lustily cheered as he paddled to his

Was also lustily cheered as he paddled to his conthouse after the conclusion of the race. Ross used a rudder, while Hanlon did not. Some sympathy is felt for Ross on account of the roughness of the water, but his party are satisfied he was beatenon his merits.

OF HANLON'S PERFORMANCE nothing too extravagant can be said. He is beyond doubt the premier-sculler of America, and probably of the world. It is proposed to take Hanlon to Oswego, N. Y., to row against Courtney and Riley, on the Susquehanna, Wednesday next, and, early next spring, a meeting will be brought about between him and the Australian Trickett or the English Higgins.

BASE-BALL.

"Well," said Harry Wright last evening after he had corraled the boys at the hotel, "I will

"We could strive with the club from Louisville and (pardon the expression) wax the ear offen them, but we were (to use a profane phrase) no bloody good when we fell in with the brethren from Manchester, or Lowell, or Fall River, or Providence, or Syracuse, or Binghamton—or even Chicago. This most curious state of things demands to be explained. I shall tall

you how it was, dividing my topic into two sarts: First, you batted like a parcel of boys; you, O'Rourke, and Sutton, and Morrill, were not so bad, but the remainder did no good; are you afraid of that boy, or what alis you! In the second place, the Professors on the other side batted hard and well; but I don't blame you for that; it was all owing to the fact that the President of the Chicago Club went out, as I am credibly informed, before the game, and took a bat and showed the men how to do it. You know our President isn't with us, and, so far, you labor under a disadvantage. I have no doubt that Mr. Hulbert did this thing maliciously, because he sent out, as I know, bills about 'the head vs. the tail,' and all that, which, I presume, he did because he expected to win from us (baving taken the advantage of showing his men how to bat), and he wanted to poke jokes at us. Truly, the first is last, but I hope to have an opportunity to congratulate you on a different result to-morrow evening. The meeting will be dismissed."

The particulars of the game to which Mr. Wright's remarks refer are found below:

CHICAGO.	1	R	B	P	4	B
Barnes, 2 b	5	0	0	9	3	0
Sugler, c. f	5	03	9	ñ	0	1
McVey, 3b	5	0	~	i	3	•
Anson, C	4	9	9	4	0	1
eters, s. s.	4	ĩ	3	1	7	
lines, I. I.	4	ō	0 22 22 22 20	î	3070	9
suen, f. I	4	0	ĭ	0	0	1
lenn, 1 b	A	o	ō	16	0	- 7
teis, p	4	0	0	2	4	5
Total	39	-6	10	27	17	-
Wright, 2 b						1
eonard, l. f	3	0	0	1	1	-
)'Rourke, c. f	3	0	1	0	1	,
White, 1 b	-	0	1	.1	1	-
	4	. 0	0	15	0	- 3
utton, s. s	- 7		-	4	- 6	

Total 33 1 4 27 20 10 and Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, Ont., for place over the Toronto Bay this afternoon. No similar event has excited so much interest in aquatic circles in Canada since the celebrated Paris crew and the renowned Reuforth Tyne Paris crew and the renowned Reuforth Tyne Runs earned—Chicago, 2; Boston, 0.

Two base hits—Eggler, 2; Anson, 1; Hines. 1; Wright, 1; White, 2; Schafer, 2. Chicago, 4; Boston, 5. Boston, 5.
Left on bases—Eggler, 1; Anson, 1; Peters, 3;
Hines, 1; Eden, 1; Wright, 1; O'Rourke, 1;
White, 1; Morrill, 2; Schafer, 2. Chicago, 7;
Eoston, 7

oston, 7.
Bases on called balls—Off Reis, 2.
Passed balls—Brown, 1.
Wild pitches—Bond, 1.
Umpire—A. G. Mills.

Umpire—A. G. Mills.

The last game of the season—the champions of 1877 and 1876 pitted against each other—will take place to day on the Twenty-third street grounds. Anson and Reis won a creditable victory yesterday, and will strain a muscle to repeat to day. The ball-lover who fails to see Reis pitch to-day will miss a fine sight.

NASHVILLE BLOOD-HORSE ASSOCIATION MEET-ING.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—This was the first day of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association meet

for 3-yesr-olds, dash three-quarters of a mile, \$25 entrance, play or pay, the Association to add \$250, twenty-eight entries, seven starters. The race was won easily by the favorite, Leveler,

and \$300, twenty-eight entries, seven starters. The race was won easily by the favorite, Leveler, Blue Eyes second, Matheny third, Momentum, Vrill, Bromide, and Tompkins & Gillespie's b. f. unplaced. Time, 1:17.

The second race, Lenk's Hotel stakes for maiden 3-year-olds, mile heats, \$50 entrance, \$300 added, \$50 to second horse, twenty-two entries, five starters. Garryowen and Tompkins & Gillespie's b. f. drawn just before the race. The first heat was won by Keanesaw, Miss Ella second, Alice Murphy third, Annie C. and Harry Peyton not placed. Time, 1:47%.

After the first heat Keanesaw and Harry Peyton sold about even, the others in the field. The second heat was won by Harry Peyton, who ran the last quarter verv fast, closing up a big kap, and winning by half a length, Alice Murphy second, Miss Ella third, the others unplaced. Time, 1:48.

In the third heat all went to the stable, under the rule, except Kennesaw and Peyton. The heat and race was won easily by Peyton. Time, 1:56.

The third event, Association purse of \$150, dash of one mite and an eighth, four starters, was won handily by Dan K., Belle Isle second, Charles Gorham third, Buff and Blue fourth. Time, 1:58%.

of the court that he had reached a conclusion on many questions involved. He said, however, he had the right to appoint a Receiver, but would postpone the final decision until Nov. 14, and entered an order restraining the road from disposing of its property at Kansas City and St. Joe, also requiring the fiscal agent at New York to produce a complete exhibit of all receipts and disbursements since 1871. Later in the day, the Attorney for the Road filed a motion ruling plaintiff to security for costs, and Hendershott filed an intermediate petition in bankruptcy from another stockholder. Before adjournment the Judge revoked his former order, and set Wednesday, the 17th inst., for the final hearing and disposal of the case, with leave to Hendershott to introduce additional testimony. The impression is that a Receiver will be appointed. reached a conclusion on many questions

AT CASILLAC, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, GRAND KAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 15.—A fire at Casillac, nearly 100 miles north of this city, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, yester day, destroyed an entire square of buildings in the centre of the town, opposite the McKinnon House, including in the dozen blocks of build lings burned the Arnold House, barn, Hicks & Cummer's hardware store, Peck's furiture store, Bloss' boot and shoe store, Cummer & Son's lumber-office, and other stores and shops. The loss is estimated at \$55,000 to \$40,000, on which there was but \$12,000 or \$15,000 worth of insurance. The town has no fire apparatus, and, had not "the bucket brigade" worked nobly for hours, the entire town must have been destroyed. The business-men have already begun preparations for rebuilding at once of brick. ings burned the Arnold House, barn, Hicks &

AT EAST SAGINAW, MICH. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 15.—Saturday night, during a severe thunder storm, the bar of John Allison, four miles from Saginaw City, was struck by lightning, and totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,000; insured for \$600.

IN CHICAGO. was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame house No. 40 Green street, owned by William Babbitt, of No. 618 Monroe street, and occupied by Mrs. Smith. Damage to build-ing, \$100; to furniture, \$25. Cause, a defective chimney. The alarm from Box 333 at 9:45 last evening

HIGHLY-PRAISED GRAVEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Noticing what you say in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE upon the subject of payements, I take the liberty to address you for the reason that I believe you are una quainted with the fact that there is a bed of gravel near Chicago that is entirely different gravel near Chicago that is entirely different from any and all other gravels that have been used here, being free from limestone, quick-sand, and clay in the condition found in other gravels. The bed is situated twelve miles west of Chicago, at the present termination of the narrow-gauge railway. This gravel found in Vermont and Canada. The pebbles are granite. It is impregnated with oxide of irou and cement. The mixtures of silex and alumine are entirely different from that in the common gravels; they do not dissolve and wash away when wet, as in other gravels. It has about four times the bond, and forms a hard, compact mass when compressed, as on a road. There are but few large stones in it, and when mixed with one-sixth clear cement forms a concrete of sufficient solidity and strength to make foundations for brick houses, I put a car-load on Grand boulevard two years since, and I refer you to Superintendent Berry, of South Park, for his opinion of the material, and to F. D. Cossitt, of La Grange, who is using it extensively upon his roads. Three inches properly put down would form a solid foundation for block pavement, doing away with boards, and became perfectly solid between the blocks. It has been tried by Messrs. Ray & Whitney, who are pleased with it, and to whom I refer you. When placed on walks, grass or weeds cannot come up through it.

It is too valuable and cheap a material for our streets to be left where it is.

W. "H. McDonald, 1343 Michigan svenus." from any and all other gravels that have been

THE BROKEN BANKS.

Another Continuance of the Otis Application for an Injunction

Restraining Depositors from Suing the Stockholders in the State et Al.

A New Idea Devised by Mr. Myers and a Prominent Lawyer.

When the First Raid Was Made on the Bank's Funds.

The fact that Judge Farwell is still detained on the Criminal bench looking after the County Commissioners' trial has made it impossible for him to hear the question raised in regard to the right of depositors in the savings banks to sue stockholders instead of letting the Receiver bring the suits against said stockholders and place the proceeds of such suits in a common fund for the benefit of the depositors. The matter came up before Judge Williams yesterday morning in the shape of a request by Messrs. Bonney, High, and Sherman that, masmuch as Judge Farwell would be kept over at the County Building for at least a week longer, the question be heard by Judge Moore, or some other of the Circuit Judges. Mr. High remarked that Judge Moore had expressed a willingness to hear the question, and they were anxious to have the matter disposed of before Wednesday, which was default day, and it was possible that the other side might then seek to take a default. He did not wish the matter to be complicated by any steps of that kind. possible that the other side mignt then seek to take a default. He did not wish the matter to be complicated by any steps of that kind.

The Court remarked that Judge Moore had this very question before him in the bill filed in behalf of the Receiver of the Fidelity.

Mr. Bonney said he understood that a bill had been filed against Judge Moore himself as a stockholder, but that the bill had been dismissed by Judge Williams, and now Judge Moore had no objection to hearing and deciding the question.

Moore had no objection to hearing and deciding the question.

The Court replied that that was so.

Mr. Ball, for the other side, did not see that a delay until Judge Farwell could hear the question would prejudice the complainants. There was a strong feeling among the gentlemen associated with him against taking this matter before any other Judge than the Judge before whom it had been taken, and in his opinion it could not be removed without the consent of all the parties.

Mr. Bonney said that Judge Farwell would probably be engaged for a week. He thought

Mr. Bonney said that Judge Farwell would probably be engaged for a week. He thought he had a right to ask the Court to direct that the ease be heard before one of the common law Judges on the ground that Judge Farwell's engagements prevented his hearing it. He would also be equally well satisfied to have it go before Judge McAllister.

Mr. Ball said it had been claimed, with what he considered a show of triumph, by the other side, that Judge McAllister had already decided this same question, and he was not disposed to

this same question, and he was not disposed to take any case before a Judge who had already decided the question adversely. He was willing to be very accommodating, but not to that ex-

that his side had made any such claim with any that his side had made any such claim with any triumph whatever.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the other side seemed to be perfectly willing to have the matter heard by anybody who couldn't hear it, and averse to having it heard by anybody who could hear it. It would seem that their object was to have a default taken.

The other side denied that they were actuated by any such motive.

Mr. Bonney then formally moved, as Judge Farwell was engaged and not able to hear the case, and as the Court was interested in the question, that the Court direct that the application be transferred to Judge McAllister for a hearing.

Mr. Grant objected to that.

Murphy second, Miss Ella third, the others unplaced. Time, 1:48.

In the third heat all went to the stable, under the rule, except Kennesaw and Peyton. The heat and race was won easily by Peyton. Time, 1:36.

The third event, Association purse of \$150, dash of one mile and an eighth, four starters, was won handily by Dan K., Belle Isle second, Charles Gorham third, Buff and Blue fourth. Time, 1:38%.

FIRES.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.

KANSAS C.TY, Mo., Oct. 15.—The Times special from Chillieothe, Mo., in regard to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad cases, states that Judge Broaddus, who was to deliver the opinion this morning, stated on the opening of the court that he had not reached a conclusion, on many ourstions.

to him. If Judge McAllister had advanced an ophion on the subject, Judge Williams believed he would retract, if he saw he was wrong. But he did not consider that he had the right exactly to transfer the question to any one. It was in Judge Farwell's hands, and should not be removed without universal agreement. Nobody could ask its removal except as a matter of laste, but he did not think there would be any terticular complication by letting it go over laste, but he did not think there would be any particular complication by letting it go over a few days. The parties who were sued would no doubt put in pleas or demurrars, but no further action could be taken in the case until it was heard by Judge Farwell, which would probably be by next Monday at the farthest. In the Court's opinion, he certainly had no power to transfer it to Judge Moore, against the protest of the parties, and he strongly disliked to transfer it to any other Judge.

fer it to any other Judge.

Mr. Sherman pleaded for a temporary stay of proceedings.
Mr. Thomas Hoyne wanted the matter settled speedily, in justice to all parties. In his opinion, it was one of the most important questions before the courts, whether everybody that could employ a lawyer could come in and sue the stockholders, or whether the Receiver alone could sue them, and devote the proceeds of the suits to swelling

the assets for the GOOD OF THE DEPOSITORS.

Mr. Ball quietly remarked that it was one of the privileges of an American citizen to use.

Mr. Howe retorted by saying that was one of the privileges which ought to be curtailed to some extent.

Mr. Ball claimed that Index Farrell had all

Mr. Hovne retorted by saying that was one of the privileges which ought to be curtailed to some extent.

Mr. Bail claimed that Judge Farwell had already decided adversely on the question of a stay unless sufficient bond were offered.

Mr. High didn't understand it that way. As he viewed it, Judge Farwell had put it on the ground that the whole matter would be decided before default day.

The Court said that if this was a case in which he felt he could take any action, he should have no hesitation in ordering a temporary stay of proceedings, which could not hurt anybody, but would preserve the rights of all the parties until the matter could be heard before Judge Farwell. But, in his position, it would be an act of indelicacy to which he could not consent to be a party. He was interested in this question and feit that he ought not to pass upon it in any way, and to grant a temporary stay of proceedings would be to pass upon it to a certain extent. Judge Farwell was expected to come over at 1 o'clock, and it was eminently proper that he should pass upon this question of a stay.

The matter was accordingly put over until 1 o'clock, and parties consenting thereto.

Judge Farwell was in Judge Williams' room at 1 o'clock and heard what the gentlemen had to say in regard to the temporary stay of proceedings until the motion for an injunction against the parties bringing suits against the stockholders could be heard. After they had had their say, Judge Farwell said that if Judge Williams declined to entertain any motion, even a motion for a temporary stay, and the parties deemed it important to have such a stay, he would suggest an application to one of the other Judges. Or, if the parties of the stay and the injunction before another Judge who had the Judges. Or, if the barties so desired, they could take the whole question of the stay and the injunction before another Judge who had the time to hear it. As for himself, Judge Farwell said he had no time to give to the matter, and therefore did not care to make any order what-

ever.

Mr. Sherman said he was willing to have the question referred to another Judge, but the other side would not agree to it. JUDGE FARWELL REMARKED

that if the gentlemen could not agree, the complainants could notice it before any Judge they pleased.

Mr. Ashton said there was a very easy way out of the difficulty, and that was for the complainants to file a new petition before some other Judge.

Mr. High said the objection to such a course was that it involved the reserving of forty to fifty notices, which was something of a hardship.

fifty notices, which was something of a hardship.

A consultation among the lawyers, however, resulted in an agreement that the hearing on the application for an injunction should go over until next Monday morning, with leave to the petitioner to move a temporary stay of proceedings in the meantime before one of the law Judges if so advised. The English of which is, that if Messrs. Bonney, High, and Sherman come to the conclusion that the other fellows intended in the meantime to take "snap judgment" on the business, the said Messrs. Bonney, High, and

Sherman will plant themselves before Judge McAllister and pray for a temporary stay of proceedings.

The noble brotherhood of Receivers continued yesterday to tread the weary path of routine which leads only to reports, or, rather, promises to lead to reports. Dr. Turpin's work is virtually ended in this connection, but he is now waiting for those appraisers to get through their tramping and estimating, when the results of their examination will be embodied in his inventory and the whole thing placed before the Court. It is thought that Wednesday will see the whole business done. Judge Otis makes no promises in this line. His report was virtually made when he took possession, and no other official promulgation of the bank's condition will be made until a dividend is declared, which may be some time in February, and possibly before. The kind old Judge was glad even to tears yesterday to learn that the man who promised last week to pay over \$5,000 had not been foully dealt with. The truth of it is that the man gave a very satisfactory account of himself. He came in and turned over that \$5,000. There was a measurable tone of sadness in the Judge's voice, however, as he informed the reporter that the fate of the man who promised to undertake to solve the mystery surrounding this particular individual if the Judge would only furnish some clew as to his indentity—his name, for instance. But the way the Judge winked one eve and smiled all over his face, and away up into the profusion of hair which covers his youthful cranium, showed that he was "up to snuif." The reporter didn't get the name.

MR. WARD AGAIN ENCOURAGED

which covers his youthful cranium, showed that he was "up to snuff." The reporter didn't get the name.

MR. WARD AGAIN ENCOURAGED the reporters yesterday to believe his report will be made during the week. During the afternoon Mr. Myers visited the extinct hive and had a long consultation with Mr. Horton, the Receiver's attorney. Later on, he had another long interview with Mr. Ward. Between drinks, as it were, the reporters buzzed him, and found him as willing to talk as he ever was, and fully as rambling in what he said. The result of a half-hour's flow of cloquence was to impress THE TRIBUNE man with the fact that Mr. Myers thinks it would be a fine scheme to pay the depositors off in property, letting them retain it for years and years, until it appreciates in value and balances their claims against the bank. The late financial manager did not satisfactorily explain, however, what the depositors were to do in the meantime to pay taxes.

The interview was productive of an admission on Mr. Myers' part which was quite astonishing. It has been the popular impression that he was the only man connected with the bank that had anything to say about its management. In fact, he has been popularly regarded as the bank, and the Board of Directors has been looked upon as a body which existed only on saper—a myth, as it were. Now Sydney takes the ground that the Directors were somebody. Just about the time of the explosion, he says, a prominent lawyer showed him a thing or two. To get at it briefly, the p. l. called his attention to the fact that Sydney Myers, Financial Manager, had no right to convey any of the bank's property without authority so to do from the Board of Directors. "I had never thought of that before," said Mr. Myers to the reporter. "I had gone on making these conveyances in good part, never thinking for a moment that it wasn't legal, but now I believe it wasn't legal. It looks to me like a good point. Of course it's a thing that will have to

but if the point is sustained it will be the means of saving a good deal of property. And I'll tell you, boys," said he, "the reason the Receiver hasn't made his report yet is because he's waiting to see how these legal questions are decided." The reporter modestly suggested that such a

laim, based on such a "point" as the one Mr. Myers and the p. l. had raised, would be resisted with great vigor by those to whom he had made hese conveyances.
"Certainly," he replied, "it will be fought

these conveyances.

"Certainly," he replied, "it will be fought very vigorously. But, mind you, it's none of my business. I'm out now. Got nothing to do with the bank. Only suggest, you know, to the Receiver. I'd be the last man in the world to plead the baby act for myself. No, sir; I simply advise with the Receiver, and make suggestions, and, if the point is a good one, it will save a lot of property. For instance, there's that conveyance to the State Savings Institution for \$43,000. Well, now I firmly believe I had no right to make it without authority from the Directors, which I didn't have, and the State Savinrs would have to take its stand along with the general creditors. See?"

SOME SECRET HISTORY.

At the time the Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics' stopped, the worst feature about the bank, and that which excited the greatest suspicions regarding Mr. Myers, was that it was impossible to understand what had become of the money which had been paid in by the depositors. No report having been yet made by the Receiver, it is impossible to state what conclusion he has arrived at, but some information which The Tribune has come in possession of throws some light upon the subject, and, to a degree, exonerates Mr. Myers from the charges which were very naturally made against him after the explosion of his institution, When the bank was organized, along in 1892, it purported to have a capital of \$50,000. Nominally, this was paid up. Actually, it never was. The money may have been put up in order to techthis was paid up. Actually, it never was. The money may have been put up in order to technically comply with the conditions of the char-

this was paid up. Actually, it never was. The money may have been put up in order to technically comply with the conditions of the charter, but it was ut in. Westfall's subscription as it was put in. Westfall's subscription was \$5,000. That amount, it is believed, he got back, like the others, about as soon as the bank was in running order. He became President and practically manager, Myers being Coshier. Even after the concern was moved to Chicago, and while Myers was apparently the manager, Westfall, who owned the majority of the stock, did about as he pleased with the bank and the bank's funds. Prior to the panic, Westfall invested \$20,000, which he took from the bank, in that property south of the city, which suit is now about to be brought to recover. This property belongs to the bank. It was bought with the bank's money, and, while it is now worth something over \$100,000, perhaps \$150,000, and only \$20,000 was paid for it, yet the bank is entitled to all that property. During a part of September and pretty nearly all of October, 1873. Mr. Myers was absent, and Westfall remained in charge of the bank. During that time he borrowed liberally from it for the purpose, it is believed, of floating speculations in which he was engaged. When Mr. Myers returned, he found that

WESTFALL OWED THE BANK
about \$80,000. He was dissatisfied with this state of affairs, and told Westfail he was ready to sell out to him whatever interest he had in the concern. Westfall said he dind't care about doing that, and then, as a last resort, Myers proposed to buy out Westfall. The practical result was that Myers got Westfall's stock, and Westfall got back from the bank the notes which he had given it, representing money loaned. That \$80,000, with interest, would now amount to about \$106,000. This was a pretty severe blow to the bank, especially, at such a time as that, but apparently Myers could see no other way out of the hole, and trusted, perhaps, that times would grow better, that some speculations might prove successful, and th \$150,000, and also the \$100,000 which he owes for money borrowed. It is believed that if the Receiver begins suit on these two claims promptly, he may be able to recover considerable. It is somewhat surprising that nothing has yet been done in this direction. Mr. Westfall owns a large quantity of property in Hyde Park which he got from Timothy Fitch, to whom he is related by marriage. It is believed that Westfall has a man in town with power of attorney to sell all his property, including that bought of Fitch. If it were to be sold before the Receiver began suit, it might pass into the hands of innocent holders, from whom it would be impossible for the depositors to recover. For this reason, therefore, Mr. Ward should make haste, and the bill against Westfall should be filed immediately.

and the bill against Westfall should be filed immediately.

It is not impossible that there is something in the point made regarding the illegality of Mr. Myers' conveyances of the property near the Northwestern car-shops made by him as Trustee. When he attempted to get some money from the State Savings Institution, the attorney for that bank asked him what security he had to offer, and Mr. Myers mentioned certain land. Judge Grant asked him what sort of a title he could give to it, and Myers said that he should make the conveyance as Trustee. Then Judge Grant asked him for his authority to act as Trustee. The boint, it is believed, was a new one to Myers, and

staggered him somewhat.

Judge Grant was unwilling to take any conveyauce from a Trustee without some evidence that the Trustee was authorized to act. On this property, near the car-shops, about \$60,000 has been paid. Foreclosure proceedings have been commenced. If the bill in chancery is not filed to investigate this matter, the property will be sold off, and may get into the hands of innocent purchasers. It is the impression of many that, if prompt action were taken, about \$60,000 could be secured from this land, which would be a material addition to the assets upon which the depositors must depend for a dividend. If anything is done by the Receiver in this matter, it should be done immediately.

Dave Hammond Gathers His Friends

and Talks It Over. 'Horse" Eddy Gets up a New Platform

on the Labor Question, The Workingmen's Industrial Party Determine to

fold a Convention,

Though They Are Willing to Beg the Democracy.

Last Saturday, invitations in the handwriting of Frank Milligan and E. A. Filkins were issued to certain members of the Republican party, in-viting them to a secret caucus to be held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the club-room of the Tremont House. At the appointed time, Dave Hammond, candidate for County Treas-urer, was on hand, and, with a box of fragrant cigars, bid the guests welcome. The cigars, bid the guests welcome. The meeting, it could be seen at a glance, was wholly in the interest of David Hammond, and it was expected that none but his supporters would be present, and, if there were falterers in the assemblage, that they walls have ears, hence it was not hard for the reporters, though they were rigidly kept on the outside, to hear what was going on. The sten-torian Dave Clark and the oratorical Linscott torian Dave Clark and the oratorical Linscott could not lift up their voices without being heard. Just so with Day, of Blue Island, or Buschwar and others of the favored few. Among the thirty present were E. A. Filkins, Dave Clark, Dave Hammond, 'ex-Ald. Eckhardt, Ald. Baumgarten, Chy-Prosecutor Linscott, Lewis R. Dyer, Maran Best, ex-Batiiff Dunham, W. H. Dybaß, ex-Deputy-Sheriff Scharlean, one of the McMullens, of the Post, Tim Bradley, M. M. Gernhardt, H. F. Moller, Sutton, of the Second Ward, H. Semple, H. Speers, Jr., Policeman A. B. Kerr, Dick Clark, Day, of Blue Island, Buschwar, of the Fitteenth Ward, and about fifteen or sixteen others. Linscott presided and E. A. Filkins acted as Secretary. At first, amid the fumes of "seed and Havanas," the conversation lagged. Then some one stated the object of the meeting, which was in the interest of the candidacy of Dave Hammond and the Republican party. There was a general giving of views. The Third, Fourth, Tenth, and Seventeenth Wards were unrepresented. If Mr. Hammond expected favorable reports from all sections of the city, he all sections of the city, he

Seventeenth Wards were unrepresented. If Mr. Hammond exocted lavorable reports from all sections of the city, he Was DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

The First and Second Wards gave Hammond but little to encourage him. The sponsors thought he might get some delegates in those wards, but that he could not carry them. In the Fifth the feeling was not universally enthusiastic for him, but he might get some support there. The Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth had no real consolation to offer in the shape of selid delegations. These wards were divided. Then came Dave Clark with the Ninth Ward delegates right in his pocket. They would be elected, and a solid delegation would go forth to the Convention and vote for Dave Hammond for County Treasurer. This heightened the enthusiasm. Lincott and Dyer, for the Eleventh Ward, said that the ward had no candidates. They were inclined only to elect the best men in the interests of the Republican party. Mr. Hammond had no particular friends there for or against him. The Twelfth Ward had some friends for Hammond, but couldn't say as to giving him a full delegation. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards were very uncertain and apparently divided. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth didn't know what could or would be done to a certainty. Things were mixed. Mr. McMullen, for the Eighteenth Ward, made a very candid statement. He had no particular encouragement to give. He said that niready a representative ticket for delegates had been placed in the field, consisting of good Republicans. There might be another, as there was opposition in the ward. They had a candidate in the person of Julian S. Rumsey. He would rally some strength around him, and Mr. Hammond might have some friends. He thought the delegates would do the best for the Republican party, and aid in selecting the strongest and best man. The country promised eight-tenths of the delegates. Only Blue Island, Jefferson, Lake View, and Wheeling were represented. At about quarter to 6 o'clock the gentlemen took their hats and departed.

S. H. M'CRE

Wheeling were represented. At about quarter to 6 o'clock the gentlemen took their hats and departed.

Some of those opposed to S. H. McCrea as a candidate for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket are circulating the story that in the Committee of Thirteen he was an advocate of limiting the number of names to be presented to the people at five—three Republicans and two Democrats—for County Commissioners, and force them upon both Democratic and Republican Conventious. The very contrary is the case. Mr. McCrea wanted no less than fifteen to twenty names selected from each particular and the conference Committee.

THE REPORT WAS ACCEPTED, and the Conference Committee continued.

Mr. McGilvray made a motion looking to reducing the representation of the several precincts in the coning County Convention from three to one delegate. The motion was lost, after some discussion.

Mr. Lannigan moved the appointment of a committee of five to draw up a proposition for the Conference Committee continued.

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A regular weekly meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club was held last evening at No. 513 State street. Dr. Bevan presiding. The first thing in order was the selection of a list of delegates, to be approved at the primary, out of twenty-four names submitted at the last meeting. Previous to the balloting, however, "Horse" Eddy offered the following resolu-

Wireneas, The Republican party was organized to protect the laboring classes against the inroads of capital, at a time when the feudal ideas of the percentic party had proclaimed in its national platform the rights of capital to own its hire, or, in other words, to own the men who labored. This monstrous doctrine was announced by the South, and sequiesced in by the Democratic party of the North as late as 1858; and it will not be forgotten that a great and mighty war was waged in defense of this doctrine, but the better teachings of the Republican part were triumphant. Since that time all men in the United States have owned themselves, and the tolling millions have at last heavilled themselves, and the tolling millions have at last heavilled themselves, and the tolling millions have at last heavilled themselves, and the tolling millions have at last heavilled themselves, and the tolling millions have at last heavilled themselves, and the tolling millions have at last heavilled themselves, and the tolling millions have at last heavilled themselves, and the more than the tolling millions have at last fact, which none can deny, that in this State, as in nearly if not all of the States, there is virtually no means by which the laboring man can make it produced to end to the states, there is virtually no means by which the laboring man can make it produced to end to the states of the services and prosecute for services rendered, to end the saw and a prosecute for services pointed out by the law services of a pose of the services rendered, to end the law services are services and one; then the law services are services, such as are required

H. King, Henry Bonn, J. O. Grani, W. C. Phillips.

The Club then adjourned for one week.

all Lebrum ward Republican Club held a meeting last veening as No. 3il Larabee street, Mr. J. B. Leake occupying the chair, and Mr. All Lebrum acting as Secretary.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to redistrict the ward and get more voting precincts reported that it had divided the ward into five precincts, instead of four as headolore. They had placed the matter in the lead of the ward into five precincts, instead of four as headolore. They had placed the matter to the Board, and at the next meeting of the County Commissioners it would undoubtedly come up for action. The action of the Committee was approved. Mr. Kelp moved that the President appoint a committee to select twenty names to be submitted to a special meeting, when the candidates for delegates shall be chosen from this number.

Mr. Collims moved as an amendment that the nominations be made at once.

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Mr. Collims moved as a substitute for all personal properties of the County Commissioners it would undoubtedly come up for action. The action of the Committee when a part of the County Commissioners it would undoubtedly come up for action. The action of the Committee when a committee to a special meeting, when the candidates for delegates shall be chosen from this number.

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Mr. King meeting will be chosen from this number.

Mr. Collims moved as an amendment that the nominations be made at once with the plant of the committee and the committee and the committee and the committee and the committee will be chosen from this number.

Mr. Connell called the gentleman to order a substitute breath the move of the committee and the prevaile

Hagner's Hall. The organization is about to issue its constitution and by-laws to its members.

EIGHTH WARD INDUSTRIALS.

There was to have been a meeting of the Workingmen's Industrial party at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Gurley street last evening, but it failed for lack of numbers, and the three or four who gathered for a while coheluded to give it up and go home.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Central Committee of the Workingmen's Industrial party was held at the corner of LaSalle and Adams streets last evening, President Kavanaugh in the chair.

In advance of the meeting being called to order, Mr. Cain arose and expressed the hope that the delegates would so far depart from their usual custom during the evening as not to act like Kilkenny cats. The Chair promised to take care of the decorum, and the roil was then called, about half the members responding.

A letter was read submitting the credentials of C. B. Dixon as a member of the Committee from the Thirteenth Ward. The credentials of John K. Scully for the Fliteenth Ward, and Owen Sheridan and Patrick Garrity as members from Hyde Park, and Joseph Lang from the Eighteenth Wardwere read. Theywere all admitted to membership.

Mr. Cain moved that the Committee go into secret session, but the motion failed to prevail, and the reporters clapped their hands in delight. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Democratic to prevail, and the reporters clapped their hands in delight. The Committee bay in the motion failed to prevail, and the reporters clapped their hands in delight. Your Committee begins to confer with the Democratic Committee of Conference, at No. 51 Clark street. Thursany evening at 8 o'clock. Your Committee bring nothing to ofter were obliged to become listeners to the Democratic Committee of Conference, at No. 51 Clark street. Thursany evening at 8 o'clock. Your Committee is friently and ready to unite with the Workingmen's Industrial party on the moet liberal terms. They have explessed th

were called for.

The motion was tabled, the vote standing 30

yeas and 19 pays.

The result incensed Mr. Donovan, who jumped The result incensed Mr. Donovan, who jumped to his icet in an excited inanner and moved that the Conference Committee be discharged, arguing that, for one, he wanted no fellowship with the Democrats. The motion was lost.

John Connell, an employe at the jall, then moved that the Conference Committee have full power to act, and Mr. Dixon moved to table the proposition, being opposed to giving the Committee such unlimited power.

Aiter some wrangling the motion to table was put and carried—yeas, 20; nays, 24.

Mr. Cain, Chairman of the Conference Committee, got angered at being divested of all power, and in a loud voice resigned his position, stating that, as things stood, he had nothing to do.

His resignation was accepted without a dis His resignation was accepted without a dissenting voice, much to his astonishment.

Messrs. King and Carroll, of the same Committee, followed suit and resigned, and they were accommodated.

Mr. Sheridan moved that a committee of ten on conference, with power to act and as a substitute for the old Committee, be appointed. The motion was declared tabled amidst considerable contraining and a dozen or more more contrained. siderable confusion and a dozen or more

motions.
Mr. McGilvray then moved that the Chairman Mr. McGilvray then moved that the Chairman proceed to name members of the Conference Committee in place of those resigned.

Mr. Dixon moved to table the motion, and the yeas and nays were called for. The motion to table prevailed by a vote of 35 to 14.

Mr. McGilvray moved to reconsider the vote, and spoke in favor of his motion, awelling upon so much of the Conference Committee's report as stated that the Democratic party, for the sake of a union.

sake of a union,

RAD AGREED TO BURY ITS NAME.

(He thought the Workingmen needed all the strength they could command, and that there had already been too much child's play. The Democrats had offered all that could in reason be asked, he said.

Mr. Leahy was in favor of a union, and thought those who were opposing the union were in the interest of defeating the Workingmen.

Mr. Donovan got the floor after awhile, and maintained that there was nothing left of the Democratic party except a few chronic office-seekers to unite with, and he was opposed to making any concessions. If the Democrats wanted anything they should have the boldness to say what it was. It would be time enough then to act.

to say what it was. It would be time enough then to act.

Mr. Wormington wanted the Democrats to come to the Workingmen, get on their platform on their knees, and stand there. If the Workingmen kept on fooling as they had, they would find in the end that they had the Democratic whip over them, as they always had.

Mr. McGilvray said the Workingmen did not propose to lose their identify in any union that might be made, but they intended to make all the nominations and let the Democrats do the voting.

Mr. Kearns was in favor of kicking any one out of the organization who, it could be proven, was laboring to promote the prospects of Democrats or the future of the Democratic party.
Mr. Dixon said he was going to live and die by the Workingmen. It was principle not of-DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

Mr. Brown then move that Saturday evening be fixed as the time for electing delegates to the workingmen's country convention, and that the Convention be held Monday morning, and advocated his motion in a speech in which he claimed that it was important to make the nominations in advance of the other parties.

Mr. LaBuy moved as a substitute that toe delegates be chosen on the evening of the 24th, and that the Convention be held on the following morning.

Mr. McGilvray offered as a substitute for the whole, that the election of delegates be held on the 23d,—the day of the Republican Convention,—and that the Convention be held on the 24th. The substitute prevailed.

Mr. Leahy moved that no member of the Central Committee be allowed to come before the Convention for office, which raised a nowlond and long, in the midst of which the motion was declared tabled.

Mr. McGilvray moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the Greenbackers, looking to a fusion with them, which prevailed.

A member wanted a similar committee appointed to confer with the Republican party, and McGilvray did not object, though the crowd did.

The Chair then announced as the Committee to confer with the Greenbackers John McGilvray, A. Brown, James Littlefield, John Feuerstein, and Henry Sheridan.

After some more speeches, and the reading of a facetious poem by Owen Coulan, which was well received, the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening.

SHUTTING OUT THE ENEMY.

It is better to shut out the enemy, Disease, than to battle with him after he has entered the foriress of the body. Therefore, if health is endangered by hurtful influences, such as a malarious atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, sedentary pursuits, and those which necessitate undue physical or mental strain or exposure in rough weather, it is the part of wisdom to protect it by the use of a reliable preventive. No article sold, advertised, or prescribed is so well adapted for this purpose as ilosuetter's Stomach Bitters, an agreeable and efficacious tonic, recommended by physicians as a medicinal stimulant and corrective, botanic in its servication, and having for its spirituous basis out rye of the purest quality, which preserves in an undeteriorating form the potent vegetable junces and extracts combined with it. Fortified with this benign preventive, the system may bid defiance to disease, no matter how unfavorable the conditions.

BUSINESS NOTICES

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhou, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. MILLINERY.

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE, WEST SIDE."

POPULAR PRICES. An elegant assortment of artstically trimmed Bonnets and

Hats, together with French and

New York Pattern Hats, at very attractive prices. A large stock of Untrimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, and Millinery Articles, much below

milliners' prices. Trimming promptly and tastefully executed.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

West End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.

GLOVES.

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves! The Best in the World for Centle-men's Wear are the CITY MADE GLOVES

Fisk, Clark & Flagg The Best Kid Gloves,
The Best Dogskin Gloves,
The Best Driving Gloves,

The Best Coaching Gloves. At RETAIL EVERYWHERE

EDW. PINAUD CELEBRATED FRENCH Perfumery and Soap Specialty Essence of Ixora Breone, Violette, Opoponax, an Prangepani Lettnee, Violet, Ixora, Medulline, Superior soapa, Pinand Cosmetics, Tollette Powder, Bando line, and Creme nutritive for the hair.

HENRY DREYFUS,

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER CREAM IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

Singular Blunders of a British Pinancier ... The Four Per Cents.

The Produce Markets Generally Easier, with Less Doing-Hogs Steady-Provisions Tame.

Wheat and Corn Tend Downward-Other Breadstuffs Quiet.

Movement of Produce from the Seaboard.

FINANCIAL.

There was a fair degree of activity in banking circles. The demand for discounts was moderate. The offerings of commercial show some improvement, but the loan market has not reached the condition of profitable activity that is still con-fidently looked for. Country banks are rediscount-ing here for the accommodation of their customers and to provide funds for carrying grain and live amply provided with funds to meet all the necessi ties of their patrons. The banks are pursuing a conservative policy in extending their discount lines, in order that they may be able to accommodate the public later in the season, when the demand is expected to absorb all the loansole surplus. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, good call loans are negotiable at 6 per cent,

and first-class time paper at 7 per cent. New York exchange was firmer, and was sold between banks at 50c per \$1 000 discount. 1 The clearings were \$3, 700, 000.

BRITISE BLUNDERS ABOUT AMERICAN FINANCES. The latest and worst example of the ludicrons inability of an Englishman to discuss American inability of an Englishman to discuss American topics appears in a letter to the London Economist on 'The Problem of the Resumption of Cash Payments in the United States at the Close of 1878." The letter is signed "N.," and is given the place of the leader in the Economist, circumstances which have led to the supposition that the writer was Mr Newmarch, one of the greatest living En-glish statisticians. N. states the paper circulation in this country Sept. 1 at \$750, 000,000, made up of \$375,000,000 in greenbacks, \$25,000,000 in fractional currency, and \$350,000,000 in National-Bank notes. The correct figures are, greenbacks, \$358,000,000, fractional currency, \$19,000,000, and National-Bank notes. \$315,000,000, Theorems \$315,000,000. Bank notes, \$315,000,000. The total is but \$692,-000,000, which is \$58,000,000 less than "N.'s" figures. The sum of gold coin in the banks and the Treasury available for the purpose of resumption was stated at \$55,000,000, whereas it is \$60,-000,000 more than that, or \$115,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury is said to have the power to self-only 4 per cent bonds, but the law allows him in terms to sell 4, 414, or 5 per cent bonds. "National Banks," N. says, "have failed dis-gracefully in scores of instances, and the depositors and shareholders have suffered accordingly." The records show that only forty-nine have failed out of 2,100, and that of the seventeen which have completed their liquidation, seven have paid 100 per cent, three between 76 and 88 per cent, two 58 and 68 per cent, four 34 to 46 per cent, and one 17, 3 per cent. In resuming, "the process," N. says, ''to be accomplished by the Government is therefore to transfer to the National Banks so much of the £80,000,000 of greenbacks at present circulating under the signature of the Treasury as may remain after a silver token coinage has replaced a very considerable part of them." This is all imaginary; no such process has been thought of or is possible. So far as the greencks are redeemed, they will be returned to the ational Government, and not at all to the banks.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

A good deal has been said about the decline in the price of the 4 per cents, which are selling at the price of the 4 per cents, which are selling at less than the price subscribed by those who took them under the popular loan. There are two sides to this question. The gold value of the legal tender at the time of the subscription was 95; it is now 967,97. The appreciation of the paper currency with which the gold for the bonds is to be KEENE AND THE WALL STREET BULLS.

The San Francisco Stock Report says that "the ull combination in Wall street, in which Keene, our California representative, has been so prom-inent, does not seem to have been altogether successful. Shares were forced to a high figure without much difficulty, but there seems to have been some hitch about unloading. The public did no take hold quite so energetically as was hoped, and only a few of the bears squealed very loudly. Rumor makes Mr. Keene a heavy winner, and probably is not far out of the way, for that wily operator understands engineering a deal if any one does, and getting out in time."

BRITISH TRADE AND REVENUE, The returns of British revenue for the quarter ending Sept. 30 are not encouraging. There is a fading away of \$545,000 in revenue. British financiers are in the habit of gauging the general prosperity of the country by the rise or fall of the revenue. The London Times argues that these returns do not show that the country is getting worse, but only that it is not recovering as rapidly as was hoped. It points it out to be a mistake to improve that the renewal of rading asterogies will suppose that the renewal of trading enterprise will immediately affect the revenue. "We have," it says. "many promises of improvement in trade, and these promises may be realized with great advantage to the country and to those who are concerned with budgets two or three years hence. But we must not expect this change for the better, if it do come, to show itself directly in the revenue returns of the particular quarter."

INCREASE OF NATIONAL-BANK CURRENCY. Some of the New York banks are making applica-tion to the Comptroller of the Currency for new bank notes. The amount of new National-Bank currency to be issued during October is estimated at \$2,000,000. The movement of currency to the Bouth to move the cotton crop has but just begun, and the New York banks begin to see indications of an armel are for all their founds. of an ample use for all their funds. THE DEST OF PHILADELPHIA.

The funded debt of Philadelphia was, on Jan. 1. 1877, \$55, 569, 871. 70, and the total liabilities of the city at that date \$72, 890. 372.78. The floating debt, consisting of outstanding warrants, amounts

debt, commissing of outstanding warrants, amounts to \$11,721,101.68.

A COUNTERPEIT \$50 BANK-NOTE.

A counterfeit \$50 note on the Central National Bank of New York has made its appearance in Baltimore. It was detected by the thickness of the pages.

the paper.	The engravir	ng is of a	very superior
	RAILBOA	D BONDS.	
DIOCK BACK	wing bids wer	e made on	the New York
Ches. & Ohio	6s, 1st M. 23	Mich SAN	I.S. F. 7p c11136 Sink. F'd. 108 new bds. 103 new bds. 103 ate Line 7s104 ist 7s, 1906, 105
St. L., J &	Chi., 181, 103	Clev. & T.	Sink. F'd. 108
C. B. & O. C.	M. 78110	Clev. Tol.	new bds 103
C., R. & Q.,	56. s. f 89%	Buffalo & St	new bos, 105
C.R.L&P	1st M 7s107	D., M. & T	st 7s, 1906, 105 nd bonds. 104
C. R. I. &P.	P. 68, 1917, 106 66, 1917, R. 106	L. S. divide	nd bonds104
C.R.of N.J.	1st m n'w 10016	L. S. cons.	nd bonds 104 coup. 1st 108 (reg'd 1st. 108)(coup. 2d 96)4
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M. dest. P. In	1178, G. R. D 87%	N. Y. C. 6s.	Subt'n104
M. & St. P. 1	M. I. & M D 64	N. T. C. &H.	1st M. con. 11716
M. &St. P. 18	M. L&D. 814	H. R. 7 a 2d	M. S. F. '85 111
14. 6 St. P. 1	M. Lau. Precess M. Lau D. 64 CM. Lau D. 61 M. H. & D. 82 M. H. & D. 82 M. H. & D. 82 M. C. & M. 800 Non. ein. Ed. 62		
		N. Missonri	M. 78, Peg. 117
C. & N. W.	8'0g fund 1071	Ohio & Miss	.con. 8, F. 94
C. & N. W.	lat. b.s. 107	Ohto & Miss	. consol 94
C. A.N. W.	con. bds. 10ch	Cen. Pacific	con. S. F. 94 consol 94 2d consol. 53 gold bds. 1054 Pregon 1st. 87
C. & N. W.	let mort. 107 C. gold bds 93	Union Pacts	Oregon ist. 87
GaN. W.	c. good bds sa	U. Pacific L	
Peninsula i	C. gold bds 93 13go, exid. 146 85 M, c'n. 105 M 107 84. P. 18t M 85 4. P. 2d M 674 84 M. 75 a 1000		
C. & M. 1st	M107	Pacific R. o	f M., 2d M. 90
Winona & S	t. P. 2d M 671	P., Ft. W.	C. 34 M 98
C. C.C. & L.	stM. 7s. a. f100)	C. 4. P. 40	f M. 1st M 974 f M. 2d M. 90 c C. 3d M. 98 s F110
Morris & Ka	W. 2d M 105	Col., C. & I	id 1st M 37
Morris & Es	sex, 2d M. 1044 sex, 7s '71, 96	Bome W	id. 2d M 10
Morris & Es	sex, 78 '71. 96	8t. L. & I.	M. 18t M 97
D. &H. Ca'l	sex, 1 c g'd 87 1st M 1877 1029 1st M 1884 985	Alten & T.1	ad set M
1. & H. Ca'l	1st M 1884 985	Tol. P. & W	Var. con. 7a 422
D. & H. Call	lat M 18911005	Tol. & Wab	ex coup. 94
Pena'r 4 Sa	Stoga 1st Pl 15%	Tol & W. 1st	M. St. L. div 8514
Eric, 3d M.,	74, 1883103	Tol. & W. 24	m 7836
hrie Min M.	78, 1880,100 78, 1888,104 1st m. 77,101 large bis101 a. b. 1910 1074	Tol. & W.es	i m 7834 i.d.N. '77 c. 66 uip. bonds. 12
B., N. Y. & E	1st m. 77.101		
B., N. Y. &E.	large bis101	Gt. Western	ex coup so
		G. W. ex A	NOV. 77 C. 65
Dub. & S. C.	. 1st M100	W. U. bds 19	NOv. '77 c, 65 00 coupons 106% reg106%
1000. 6 S. C.	2d div102 c. 2d M10254	W. U. bds 1	reg100H
The state of	GOLD AND	REENBACE	18
Gold was	102 %@108%		
Clesenhac	te wate Of	GORVA OR	the deline to

GOVERNMENT BONDS *108 *108 *108 *108 *108 *And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Gold opened and closed at 103%, with sales during the day at 103%. Carrying rates 2@4. Loans were also made flat. Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bar

toin 4@% discount. Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were weak for coal-road issues

therwise steady to firm. State securities were duil.

The general stock market was weak in early dealings, when prices declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) 22. Untsubsequently became firmer and advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) 23. These remarks do not apply to Michigan Central, which was the feature of the list, rising 4\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 74\(\frac{1}{2} \). This advance took place shortly after to 74\(\frac{1}{2} \). This advance took place shortly after topething, when the baiance of the market was weak and declining. Later there was a break in this stock to 71\(\frac{1}{2} \), which was followed by an advance to 74 and a reaction to 73\(\frac{1}{2} \). These wide fluctuations were aitended with some excitement at intervals, and gave rise to no little gossip, several operators having been named as short. Coal stocks were next in point of interest to Michigan Central, and passed through some frequent changes. There was a decided change in the temper of speculation during the last hour of business, and, intesed of a strong and buoyant tone, weakness and lower prices provailed. Michigan Central declined 44\(\frac{1}{2} \), to 69\(\frac{1}{2} \), and the general list reacted \(\frac{1}{2} \) 12\(\frac{1}{2} \) from the highest point. The sharp "twist" in Michigan Central caused many of the shorts to close up their outstanding contracts, and hence the drop in price at the close. As high as \(\frac{1}{2} \) per diem was paid for the use of stock. The rise in cont stocks was engineered to squeeze the bears, who covered largely during the afternoon. Transactions were 211, 000 shares, of which 4,000 were New York Central, 32,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Northwestern common, 24,000 Obos, 2,000 Wabash, 3,500 Delaware & Hudson, 50,000 Llake Shore, 6,500 Northwestern common, 34,000 Obos, 2,000 Mostant Treasurer disbursed \$123,000.

Chearings, \$22,000,000. dull.

The general stock market was weak in early deal-

	The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$123,000. Clearings, \$22,000,000.
1	Stering quiet; actual business, long, 4801/2;
1	short, 485%.
1	GOVERNMENTS.
1	Coupons, '81
1	Coupons, '65, new 105% New 4 per cent 102% Coupons, '67 108% 10-40s 107%
1	Coupons, '68
1	New 58
1	STOCKS.
1	Western Union Tel 821 C. C. C. & I 4716
ł	Quicksilver 20 New Jersey Central 17 Quicksilver pfd 34 Rock island 1034
1	Pacific Mail
1	Mariposa. 100% St. Paul pfd. 70%
1	Marinosa ned 100 Wahash 1896
1	Mariposa pfd. 109 Wabash 1898 Adams Express 98 Fort Wayne 91
1	Wells-Fargo 84% Terre Haute 6
3	American Express 54 Terre Haute pfd 17
1	United States Express. 48 Chicago & Alton 79
1	New York Central 107% Chicago & Alton pfd. 103 Erie
4	Harlem
1	Harlem nfd 138 A. & P. Telegraph 186
1	Michigan Central 6984 Missouri Pacine 129
1	Panama 13) C., B. & O
1	Union Pacific 664 Hannibal & St. Jo 124
1	Lake Shore 7114 Central Pacific bonds. 10639
1	Illinois Central 78% Union Pacific bonds. 105 Cleveland & Pittsburg 81% U. P. land-grant 102%
1	Northwestern 40% U.P sinking-fund. 94%
1	Northwestern pfd 66 %
п	COLUMN DOWNS

Atlona Atlona Atlanta Atlanta

NEW ORLEANS. Oct. 15.—Gold. 102%@103. Sight exchange on New York. % discount. Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 497. FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Rates of discount in open market for three months' bill, 4½; below the Bank of England rate, ½.

Consols, money, 95 11-16; account, 95%.

United States Bonds—65s, 104½; '67s, 107½; 10-40s, 107½; new York Central, 106½; Erie, 13%; preferred, 25. Paris, Oct. 12. -Rentes, 108f 5c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 15:

CHY PROPERTY.

Vernon av, near Thirty-sixth-si, w f. 24/5x
1249-10 ft, with building, dated Oct. 13 (Jennie E. Calkins to Silas E. Keisey).

Wabansia av, 484-10 ft e of Elk Grove st, n f.
242-10x90 ft, dated Aug. 24.

Indiana av, 553 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f.
20x124 ft, with building, dated Oct. 9 (Albert E. McKinney to John H. Richardson).

Shurtleff av, 75 ft so f Twenty-eighth st, e f.
25x125 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Twenty-eighth st, w f.
25x125 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Twenty-eighth st, w f.
25x126 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Twenty-eighth st, w f.
20x124 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Twenty-eighth st, w f.
20x124 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Twenty-eighth st, w f.
20x124 ft, with building, dated Oct. 8 (Actioney).

Joidiana av, 473 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f.
20x124 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Twenty-eighth st, w f.
20x124 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Actioney).

West Thirteenth blace, 177 ft e of Loomis st, n f.
20x124 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Actioney).

West Thirteenth blace, 177 ft e of Loomis st, n f.
20x124 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Actioney).

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20x126 ft dated Oct. 15 (Actioney).

West Thirteenth blace, 177 ft e of Loomis st, n f.
20x126 ft dated Oct. 15 (Actioney). Monday, Oct. 15: wesson st. 24's ft h of Oak 8's, e f, 282100 ft, dated Oct. 15. 2.000
Same as the above. dated Oct. 15. 2.150
Haisted st. 21 3-10 ft n of Twenty-eighth st, w f. 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 11. 75 ft, dated Oct. 11. 75 ft, dated Oct. 13. 120 ft. dated Oct. 13. 120 ft. dated Oct. 15. 200 ft. dated Oct. 15. 700 ft. dated May 31, 127 ft. dated Spt. 18. 700 ft. dated May 31, 127 ft. dated Oct. 15. 500 ft. dated May 31, 127 ft. dated Oct. 15. 500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipment of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding

	Receipts.		Shipments.		
	1877.	1876	1877	1876.	
Tour. bris	11,482	13,000	9,918	13,969	
Wheat, bu	119,648	131.582	204, 734	60, 347	
orn, bu	135, 285	317.594	445,534	164, 155	
lats, bu	46, 223	78, 627	34, 591	46,057	
tye, bu	4, 696	12, 121		17, 438	
Barley, bu	39, 200	56, 190	31,710	35,875	
rass seed. bs.	252,601	316, 450	215,059	533, 247	
lax seed. bs.	566, 490	523,076	573, 450	164, 385	
3. corn. 3s	56, 970	28,800	60,000	70,000	
. meats, bs	95, 765	20,080		2, 457, 177	
Beef, tes	50	150	300		
seef, bris	50		201	137	
ork, bris	429		316	891	
ard. bs	40,000	68, 410	709, 300	184, 101	
allow, bs	73, 320	46,705	60,000	74, 960	
utter. ba	220, 899	144,629	178,975	275, 765	
. Hogs, No	*******	4			
ive hogs, No.	9, 168	0, 257	2.935	3,381	
attle, No	1,634	1.482	1,813	2.072	
beep, No	654	60	450		
ifdes, lbs	222,941	300, 630	223, 335	112, 450	
ighwin's, bris		255	30	230	
Vool, lbs	196, 375	439, 168	127,702	498, 630	
otatoes, bu	403	16, 866	50	7, 153	
oal, tons	3,620	4,578	1,086	1,700	
lay, tons	30	150	53	81	
umber, m.ft.	2,805	1,547	2.640	3.235	
hingles, m. !	380	735	693	789	
alt, bris:!	1,440	600	3,542	4, 286	
OHILTY. Be	200	635		4 200	
QUILTY, COORS	11	93			
same, page		. 203			
ggs, pags	485	773	102	816	
meese, Das.	2.155	1.758	1, 247	1,491	
apples, bris	5.453	9.195	20	969	

G. apples, bris 5, 453 9, 193 20 962 Beans, bu.... 30 90 30 Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption. 2, 484 bu wheat, 687 bu corn, 1, 192 bu rye, 438 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 131 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 29 cars No. 2 do, 37 cars No. 1 spring, 280 cars No. 2 do, 45 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (544 wheat), 60 cars high-mixed corn, 178 cars and 38, 600 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed, 55 cars and 1, 500 bu rejected do, 2 cars no grade (297 corn), 1 car No. 1 oats, 13 cars No. 2 white, 29 cars and 3,560 bu No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected do (47 oats); 1 car No.

1924 in greenbacks, and 1184 in gold. Silver

yard prices on common grades were quoted 50c higher. The yard stocks are much smaller than a year ago, with a larger trade to take eare of, and less lumber to handle, the receipts being much be hind those of last senson to date. The bette grades of lumber and shingles and lath were also quoted higher. The offerings of cargoes were small, and chiefly of piece-stuff, which advanced

to \$8.50. The wool- market was steady, under a moderate Western inquiry, and small offerings. Broom-corn was reported to be in fair request, and steady, the receipts, though larger than heretofore. not being big enough to exert a depressing influence on prices. Hay was active and firm. Hides declined &c, and closed weak and dull. Seeds were rather quiet and generally steady, the offer-ings being rather light. Poultry and game were dull. Green fruits were abundant and quiet.

Lake freights were quiet and a shade easier at the rates of Saturday, which were 5c on corn and 5%c on wheat to Buffalo. Room was taken for 82,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn, and 150,000 bu

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 194c on wheat and 18c on corn. Do lake and canal were 18%c and 17c. Rail freights were quiet and firm. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 350 to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadel

phia, 40c to Boston and other New England points and 30c to Montreal. It was expected that rate will be advanced 5c to-day.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the

		The state of
Week end g Oct. 13, '77.	Week end g	Week end ; Oct. 14, '78.
*51,579	57,517	
1, 210, 574	1, 625, 843	806, 53
875, 975	1, 242, 552	1,528,150
97, 185	151,044	1, 49 51, 5 3
3,255	3, 166	4, 27
4, 787, 417	5, 323, 004	6, 343, 82
IN STORE IN	NEW YORK.	
	Oct. 13, '77, '51, 579 1, 210, 574 875, 975 97, 185 3, 255 2, 430, 867 4, 787, 417	1, 210, 574 1, 625, 843 875, 975 1, 242, 552 97, 185 151, 044 97, 185 151, 044 97, 185 151, 044 14, 255 3, 166 2, 430, 867 3, 789, 171 4, 787, 417 5, 328, 004

Oct. 13, Oct. 6, Oct. 14, Oct. 16 1877. 1877. 1876. 1875. Wheat, bu. 374,183 288,694 1,923,074 2,547,512 Corn, bu. 2,954,084 2,975,828 1,491,682 1,780,143 Oats, bu. 1,692,222 881,823 928,743, 441,972 Rye, bu. 69,342 28,526 234,749 28,189 Barley, bu. 61,202 66,048 139,868 23,68 TOBACCO IN LOUISVILLE.

Alexander Harthill, of Louisville, Ky., writes as follows under date of Oct. 13:

Heavy lugs have shown this week more firmness, owing to light offerings and speculative purchases, advancing on Thursday 25c, but subsequently scilling down to last week's quotations. The best assortment this season of heavy Green River redried tobaccos were offered this week, which met with ready saics, at very full prices, although all onlines to show more or less of the coarseness noted previously, although sweet. In other classes of tobaccos, nothing of any moment specially new or important. Two new crop hinds were sold this week, the first being Clarksville leaf, thin, heavily fired, and mixed, at \$9.00, and a hind of good bodied cutting leaf and lugs mixed, ripe, and good color, at \$5.30. The weather during the week has been cool, some nights with frust enough to injure some of the outstanding crop in low lands. Receipts 233, against 350 last week. Sales 722, against 680 last week. as follows under date of Oct. 13:

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs Oct. 15, 1877: Wilson Brothers, 11 cases of hosiery; Stettauer Bros & Co., 6 cases of dry goods; Block & Arnstein. 11 cases looking-glass plates; Merker Brothers, 3 cases of albums: Schweitzer & Beer, 1 case of toys; John V. Farwell & Co., 10 cases of dry goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 9 cases of dry goods; James S. Kirk & Co., 91 casks of soda-ash; The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 120 boxes of tin-plate; W. H. Schimp ferman, 100 cases prepared vegetables. Amount collected, \$2,955.55

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet in the asgregate, with a downward tendency, but not a severe decline. Hogs-were in fair supply, and there was little change in the tone of any of the advices which usually influence our markets. The warmer weather tended to retard the shipping movement.

markets. The warmer weather tended to retard the shipping movement.

Mass Pork—Was more active and easier, the market for futures declining 7½c, and closing 2½c lower, while this month was irregularly weak. Sales were reported of 140 bits cash at \$14.50; 2.500 bris seller October at \$14.17½@\$14.25; 1.000 bris seller November at \$12.00 &12.95; 6,250 bris seller the year at \$12.00 &12.75; and 5,500 bris seller January at \$12.70@12.82½ Total, 15,390 bris. The market closed tame at \$14.17½@14.20 seller October, or round lots spot; \$12.90@12.92½ for November; \$12.67½@12.70 seller the year; and \$12.77½@12.80 seller January.

sener October. or round lots spot; \$12.90±12.92± for November; \$12.67±812.70 selfer the year; and \$12.7756.612.80 selfer January.

Prime meas bork was quoted at \$11.75612.25, and extra prime do at \$9.00±9.50.

Land—Was dull, and declined about 5c per 100 lbs on futures, with some settlements of contracts for this month at about Saturday's prices. Sales were reported of 1.250 tes selfer the year at \$8.25±68.275 and 2,000 tos selfer January at \$8.27±68.85 for new: \$8.70 tes.

The market closed tame at \$6.25±68.255 Total, 3,250 tes.

The market closed tame at \$6.25±68.50 Total, 3,250 tes.

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The market closed tame at \$6.25±68.50 Total, 3,250 tes.

The stocks of meats old enough to asip being small. The feeling was, however, rather weak, in sympathy with pork and lard, the market being easier at former quotations. Sales were reported of 2,000 lbs short ribs at 75±6.75±6.100 boxes pork strips at 75±6.100 lbs smort ribs at 75±6.75±6.100 boxes pork strips at 75±6.25±6.100 boxes smoked do at 75±6.75±6.100 boxes smoked do at 75±6.75±6.100 lbs smort ribs at 75±6.100 lbs smort ribs at 75±6.75±6.100 lbs smort ribs at 75±6.75±6.100 lbs smort ribs at 75±6.75±6.100 lbs smort ribs at 75±6.100 lbs smort ribs at

436436.
Bacon quoted at 75736: for shoulders, 846836 for short ribs, 84686 for short clears, 11612c for nams, all convased and packed.
Grazas. Was quies at 56736.
BicEF PRUDUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.00 &10.25 for meas; \$11.00s11.25 for extra meas; and \$14.00s18.00 for hams.
TALLOW—Was quoted at 736736 for city, and 7366 for country.

ears high-mixed corn, 178 cars and 36,000 bu No. 2 do, 2 cars new mixed, 55 cars and 1,500 bu rejected do, 2 cars no grade (297 corn), 1 car No. 1 oats, 13 cars No. 2 white, 29 cars and 3,500 bu No. 2 oats, 4 cars rejected do (47 oats): 1 car No. 1 trye, 12 cars No. 2 do 1 car rejected. 1 car no grade (15 rye), 2 cars No. 1 barley, 28 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars extra do, 22 cars feed (95 barley). Total (998 cars), 413,000 bu. Inspected out: 124,782 bu wheat, 383,722 bu

corn. 8, 652 hm onis, 1,600 hm fre, 3,704 hm harriey.

The St. 000 bm harley reported to have been inspected into store Satirday lad was only a reinspected into store Satirday lad was only a reinspect of the section of the breakfast stable post of the section of the breakfast stable lad of the section of the sectio

and 8. 400 bu do at 23630%c free on board. Total, 45,800 bu.

BYE—Was in fair request at 52c for No. 24byhich was shiely called for. November sold at 53%c, and closed at 536535%c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 52c; 200 bu by sample at 52c on track. Total, 5,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was in better demand, opening easier and closing about the same as on Saturday. No. 2 was taken by the shorts to carry against November, and the lower grades were in good demand for shipment. November was quoted at 53%c, and December at 61c. Cash closed vanced to 33c. Fine samples were in moderate demand, and the lower grades were dul and casy. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 2 at 53653%c, inside for short receiptes: 8,800 bu axtra No. 3 at 44%c; 10,000 bu No. 3 at 40%cf0%c; 9,600 bu for No. 3 at 40%cf0%c; 9,600 bu for No. 3 at 45%cf0%c for on track, and 1,600 bu do at 51675c free on board. Total, 55 900 bu.

free on board. Total, 55 900 bt.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 350,000 bu at \$1.08461.08% for October, \$1.05461.08 for November, \$1.05461.054 for December, and \$1.05461.054 for the year.

Corn—95,000 bu at 4256 for October, 4256942%c for November, 4156 for the year, and 43%c for May.

Mess pork—500 bris at \$12.75612.77% for January.

Mess pork was in fair request and easter, closing at \$14,25514.30 for October, \$12.62549.12.65 for the year, and \$14.25514.30 bris at \$14.50 cash, \$14.5044.20 for October, \$14.7254.341.50 cash, \$14.504.50 for October, \$14.7254.341.75 S14.30 Cash, gis. Logic. 20 Cash or October, \$8.20@9.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for January. Lard was quiet at \$8.70 cash or October, \$8.20@9.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for the year, and \$8.25@8.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for January. Sales 750 Wheat was moderately active and te lower, declining under free offerings of futures. October sold at \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) os. November ranged from \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) for \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\) and closed at \$1.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) os. An october at \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) (0.5\(\frac{1}{2}\) cite for year sold at \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) os. Closing at \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) os.

sold at 43d. Oats were easier at 22% 222% for October, and 23% for November.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at \$2.00@2.16.
BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and steady. The receipts are increasing, but the corn is wanted, as the stock is neither complete nor large, Quotations: Green hurl, 54,66c; medium hurl, 44,65c; red-tipped do, 44,645c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5655c; red-tipped, with do. 4645c; red do, 3564c; Inside brush, 35645c; inferior brush, 3564c; crooked, BUTTER-The fine grades were in fair request and

BUITER-The fine grades were in fair request and steady. Low and medium qualities were rather quiet: Fancy creamery, 286,80c; good to choice grades, 206,25c; medium, 15,918c; inferior to common, 9,4614c.
BAGGING-Was in molerate demand at the quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A, 23,5c; Lewiston, 21,5c; Otter Greek, 20,5c; American, 19,5c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13,615c; gunnies, singles, 14,6145c; do, double, 24,6245c. double, 24@24\\(\frac{2}{2}\)e. CHESSE-Fine grades are firm at 12@13c, and fair to good at 3@11\(\frac{2}{2}\)e. The offerings of choice cheese are rather small. good at 1961 196. The olderings of choice cheese are rather small. demand is fair at the prices given:

Lackawanna, large egg. \$5.50; do nut and range, and small egg. \$6.50; for Predmont. \$7.50; Bloss
logs. 107. Illinoiriar fail. \$5.50; Satimore & Ohio. \$4.50;

\$6.00; Illinoiriar fail. \$6.50; Satimore & Ohio. \$6.50;

\$6.00; Illinoir

EGGS—Were steady at 17648c. The warm weather was calculated to increase the receipts, but the offerlogs yesterday were no more than were wanted, and fresh eggs are not likely to be overabundant again this fall.

FISH—Continue in fair demand and steady: No. 1 whitefals, per 16-bd. \$3.3064.00; family whitefals, \$2.7563.00; trout, \$2.2563.50; mackerel, extra, 16-bd. \$3.2064.00; family whitefals, \$2.7563.00; for the continue in fair demand and steady: No. 1 whitefals, \$2.7563.00; for the continue in fair demand and steady: No. 1 bd. \$2.7564.00; for the continue in fair demand and steady: No. 1 bd. \$2.7564.00; for \$2.565.50; large tamily do, new, both, \$8.00; No. 1 shore kits, \$1.8062.00; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.606.1.20; George'a coddsh, extra, \$5.7566.00; George'a bank, \$3.2563.50; labrador herring, spill, bris, \$7.50 68.00; do 16-bds, \$4.25; Labrador herring, per boun, \$36.00; do 16-bds, \$4.25; Labrador herring, per box, \$360; do 16-bds, \$4.50; Labrador herring, per box, \$360; do 16-bds, \$4.50; Nowegtan herring, per box, \$360; Columbia River salmon, \$4.50; \$8.00; do 16-bds, \$8.50; Nowegtan herring, per box, \$360; Columbia River salmon, \$4.50; \$8.00; do 16-bds, \$4.50; for shifted herring, per box, \$360; columbia River salmon, \$4.50; \$8.00; do 16-bds, \$8.50; Nowegtan herring, per box, \$360; Columbia River salmon, \$4.50; \$8.00; do 16-bds, \$8.50; Nowegtan herring, per box, \$360; Columbia River salmon, \$4.50; \$8.00; do 16-bds, \$8.50; Nowegtan herring, per box, \$360; Columbia River salmon, \$4.50; \$8.00; do 16-bds, \$2.50; \$2.50; loose, Muscatel, \$1.9062.00, do now, \$2.2062.25; loose, Muscatel, \$1.9062.00, do now, \$2.2062.25; loose, Muscatel, \$1.9062.00; do now, \$2.2062.25; loose, \$2.600; do 90.00; do 16-bds, \$2.5062.00; do

was qubted at \$1.2501.30. clover at \$4.0005.00, and flax at \$1.2561.30.

SALT-Was in fair demand and steady: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, \$1.30; dairy, with bags, \$2.40; without bags, \$2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25.

TEAS-Were in fair demand at the following saless: General saless and s

otherwise would. The production in Illinois is slightly increased this week."

WOOD—Was in request and steady at \$8,0096.50 for maple; at \$5,5098.00 for beach; and at \$4,0094.50 for slabe-delivered.

Local Control of the production of the state of the

CATTLE-Received during Sunday and Monday, 3.700 head, and for the corresponding period last week, 2.995. Eastern advices were of an unfavorable character, and as there were but very few good cattle among the fresh arrivals, the purchases made by shippers were of an exceedingly limited aggregate amount,—hardly enough, in fact, to make a market, or establish quota-tions for the better qualities. The tone of the market was duil and heavy throughout, with values for all grades weak and a shade lower, the most of the trading

was diell and heavy throughout, with values for all grades weak and a shade lower, the most of the trading being in Colorado steers, Texas cows, and common native butchers' stock, of which the supply chiedy consisted. A limited number of good to choice native singpling steers were taken on Eastern account at \$8.50.65.00 per 100 lbs, the outside figure being for a carload of smooth steers, averaging 1, 353 lbs, and for a few common to fair natives local operators and Pittsburg buyers paid \$3.80@4.12½, while Colorada half-breeds sold to a fair extent at \$3.10@3.80 for common cows to good steers of 1, 125 lbs averages. Quite along string of Texas cows averaging from 700 to 800 lbs were sold at \$2.80@3.20, and for native cows, helfers, and mixed stock generally, city butchers and canned meat operators paid \$2.35@3.65, according to quality. The aupoly was not quite all sold, and the market closed duil at the following QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 250 to 1, 400 B.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 400 B.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 400 B.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 400 B.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 200 B.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 200 Bs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags,

\$3.2564-75 per 100 as for common to extra-matton grades, with but few coming forward good enough to bring the outside figure.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—BERVES—Receipta, 6,000, making 12,200 for the week, against 8,900 last week; market overstocked; dull; a decline of \$60 from last Friday, and a strong \$40 from closing rates a week ago: a few fancy and premium steers, \$250125(c; strictly prime 1,300 to 1,400 ba, 10;4611c; common to fair natives, 856:10c; ordinary to choice Texas, Cherokee, and Colorado steers, \$756105(c), the latter figure for four carloads of genuine Texas steers, 1,200 bs. Charles Kauffman, wholesale alaughterer and joint proprietor of the new West Side Abattoir, has made an assignment: liabilities, \$30,000. Staughterers for the English market took 500 cattle; exports for the week, 5,400 quarters beef. both Stocastic exports for the week, scalnst 31,000 has week; prices fell off 4c on all grades except extra fat wethers; market closed heavy and depressed; sheep, 34685/9c; car-load selected wethers, 115 lbs, for export, 8c; lambs, 49486c; selections, 636364c.

654c.

SWINE-Receipts, 10,800, making 82,470 for the week, against 24,880 last week; market slow for live; \$5.0065.50 per 100 lbs; a small bunch of State pigs, 140 lbs, \$5.80; 4 car-loads of State and Western unsold. SS. (2003). SO per 100 los; a small of the plas 140 los, 25, 50; 4 car-loads of State and Westers unsold.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa. Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Beceipts since and including Friday, 227 cars through and 64 cars yard stock, or 4, 981 head for the reck ending head, against 163 cars through and 145 cars yard, or 5, 236 head, last week; prime, 56554c; 2900, 494c.

HOGS—Ecceipts, 7, 755 head; total for the week, 17, 796, against 18, 700 last week; Yorkers, \$5, 2565.40; Philadelphias, \$5, 7565, 80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8, 500 head; total for the week, 12, 700, against 13, 500 last week; Filing at 36434c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—CATTLE—Fairly active; prices 4664c lower; very best, 55463/sc; Tars quality, 4566 54cc; medium, 39644sc; ordinary, 2966/46c; most sales at 39644c; receipts, 5, 283; sales, 3, 288.

HOGS—In moderate demand; prices 4c lower; range, 465c.

SHEEP—Better demand; unchanged; range, 465c;

Surep—Better demand; unchanged; range, 495c; eccipts, 5,426.

SHEEP-Better demand; unchanged; range, 465c; receipts, 5,426.

BUFFALO. Oct. 15.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 123 cars; total for the week, 390 cars; market dull; 46 off last week's prices on good; common, 10615c off.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 12 cars; total for the week, 54 cars; market dull.

Hons—Receipts, 39 cars; for the week, 100 cars; yorkers, 85,2965, 40; few choice, \$5.50; heavy, \$5.40 (\$5.50; market not very active.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Hous—Active and lower: light, \$1.5065, 10; bacon, \$5.1563, 40; heavy, \$5.30,45,40.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged on local trade.

SHEEL Dull and ower: butchers', \$2.7562, 75; shipping mutches, \$3.7568, 35.

KECELTPS—Hoga, \$3.90; attle, 1,900; sheep, 1,300.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Hogs—Dull and lower: common, \$4.264,80; light, \$5.065,25; packing, \$4.905,50; butchers', \$5.3055,40; receipts, 1,784; shipments, 1,255.

The offerings at the sale docks were light, and chiefly piece stuff, several cargoes of which were sold early at \$9.50,—an advance of 25c. Other grades of lumber were nominally firm. Common inch was quoted at \$8.5069.50, and medium grades at \$10.00313.00. Lath were arrong at \$1.3021.35, and shingles at \$2.0062.20. The fleet is due.

were arrong at \$1.3061.35, and shingles at \$2.0062.20. The fleet is due.

Sales: Cargoes barges Selt, Mercury, and Campbell, from Luding ton, 700,000 ft piece stuff, at \$8.50; cargo schr Robert Howiett, from Hamila. 100,000 ft piece stuff, at \$8.50.

At the yarus the demand for lumber continues active, and many dealers have large orders shead, which are filled as fast as cars can be procured. All grades of common lumber have been advanced about 50c per 1,000 ft, and some of the upper grades nearly \$1.00. Some dealers have been asking this advance for several dealer have been asking this dealer have been asking t

the receipts are small. Following are the revised quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. \$34,00@35,00
Third clear, 14 to 2 inch. 29,00@30,00
Third clear, 14 to 2 inch. 39,00@31,00
First and second clear dressed siding. 16,50
First common dressed siding. 14,50
Flooring, first common, dressed. 26,00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 26,00
Flooring, third common, dressed. 16,00317,00
Box boards, 14 inches and upwards. 35,60
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards. 29,00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards. 38,60
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards. 38,60
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards. 38,60
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 25,00@30,00
Box boards, 10 to 16 inch. 17,60
Common stock boards, 10 to 16 inch. 17,60
Common stock boards, 12 to 16 inch. 17,60
Common stock boards. 12 to 16 inch. 17,60
Common stock boards. 12 to 16 inch. 17,60
Common stock boards. 12 to 16 inch. 17,60
Common unber-outside prices are for dry: Common stock boards.
Common lumber—outside prices are for di
Fencing, No. 1, 146816 ft.
Fencing do, 12 to 18 feet.
Fencing No. 2, 146816 ft.
Fencing No. 2
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet.
Cuil boards.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 22 to 39 feet.
Small tumber. 626 to 828.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of

was quoted at \$1.2501.30, clover at \$4.0025.00, and flax at \$1.2501.30, clover at \$4.0025.00, cl

000 to 60,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Liverpool, Oct. 15—11:30 a. m.—Flour—America GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 118 9d; No. 2, 118 4d; ORAIN—Whest—Winter, No. 1, 118 9d; No. 2, 118 4d; spring, No. 1, 118 5d; No. 2, 108 4d; white, No. 1, 128 10d; No. 2, 128 7d; club, No. 1, 138 10d; No. 2, 128 10d. Corn—No. 1, 288: No. 2, 278 9d. Paovisions—Pork 478 6d. Lard, 488 9d. Liverspool, Oct. 15—4 p. m.—Provisions—Lard. 488 8d.

6%d: sales. 10.000 bales: speculation and export, 2.000 American, 4,000.

BERADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 12s 7d@12s 10d; do club, 12s 10d@13s 2d; No.2 to No. 1 red Wes 10d; do club, 12a 10d@13a 2d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10a 4d@11s 5d; do winter, 11s 4d@11s 9d. Flour — Extra New York, 29s. Corn — Western mixed, 27@23s. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Prass—Canadian, 40s. CLOWER SEED—American, 45s. Provisions—Mess pork, 47s 6d. Prime mess beef, 92s 6d. Lard—American, 49s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 40s 6d; short clear, 42s 42s 6d. Curses—Fine American, 63s 6d.

CHEESE-Fine American, 63s 6d. TALLOW-418.

PETROLEUM-Spirits. 8@00; refined, 120 6d@13s. Lineard Oth-30s 6d. LINSEED OIL-908 6d.
RESIN-COMMON. 58 3d; pale, 13s.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE-258 9d@28s.
LONDON, Oct. 15.—TALLOW-408 9d@41s.
CALCUTTA LINSEED—53s.
ANTWERP, Oct. 15.—PETROLEUM-358 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York. Oct. 15.—Grain—Comparatively slow trade in wheat, though the offerings were liberal, and values quoted lower in most instances 2@3c per bu cheaper than Saferday, closing heavy; export inquiry on a restricted scale; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, 8,000 bu, at \$1.36 and 200 bu at \$1.35, and at the extreme close 16,000 bu at \$1.34; No. 3 Milwaukee spring, 8,000 bu, at \$1.31. Corn in moderately active request, mainly for early delivery, opening weaker, subsequently showing more firmness, and leaving off barely steady; mixed Western, ungraded, at \$356@00%c, the latter rate for Western, ungraded, at 5346600%c, the latter rate for odd lots of very choice high-inixed, chiefly at 56660c. Rye-No. 2 Western, 70%672c. Mixed Western oats fairly active, and quoted generally firm; some export inquiry noted; white oats generally plenty and weak on very moderate demand; mixed Western, 2,800 bu at 34,635%; No. 2 Chicago, new, 26,000 bu for home use, at 35%383%(c; 1,500 bu for export to France at 35%6.

Fraterhrs—Grain accommodation in more demand, especially in the chartering line, with rates quoted somewhat firmer; for Liverpool, engagements by steam include 42,000 bu grain, of which 18,000 bu in bulk at 9%4, and 26,000 bu mainly in bags at 9%4 per bu.

Provisions—Mess porkin moderate request for early delivery at about steady rates; sales 100 bris at \$14.30; for forward delivery Western meas in light demand, with October oottons quoted at \$14.00; November, \$13.95, and old or new at \$13.90%14.10; December, \$13.95, and old or new at \$13.90%14.10; December, \$13.75% 14.00; saler remainder of the year at \$13.75% 14.00; January at \$13.80%13.95, with no sales reported. Out meats in limited demand at easier and fregular quotations. Bacon in moderate request, with Western oug clear quoted at \$5%98%5. Western steam lard quoted weaker, for early delivery on a very moderate movement; sales of 500 tes prime at \$5.00, closing at \$9.00 asked for forward delivery: less cought after; October option quoted at \$8.35%3.20; November at \$8.82%68.80; necessity of \$1.75%; solid to the year at \$8.75% 18.75%; solid remainder of the year at \$8.75% 18.75%; solid remainder of the year at \$8.75% 18.75%; refined moderately in quired for; quoted for the Condinent at \$9.37% 9.40.

Tallow—Moderately sought after and quoted at \$7.75%; for prime to very choice, with sales reported at 14,000 ba within a range of \$9.75.

Sega.8—Raw in fair demand, and quoted quite firm on a basis of \$8%89%6 for fair to good reflaing Cuba; refined in rather more request, but quoted easier, with cut load quoted at 19%811. inquiry noted; white oats generally plenty and weak on very moderate demand; mixed Western, 2, 800 bu at 34

WHISKY—To be Western Associated Press.

New York. Cet. 15.—Covton—Market dull: 11366
1136: Intures steady: October, 11.386311.38: November, 11.040: December, 10.38c; Jannas 11.38c; November, 11.040: December, 10.38c; Jannas 11.38c; Aorenber, 11.040: December, 10.38c; Jannas 11.38c; Aorenber, 11.12611.30c; April. 11.46611.44c; May, 11.55611.57c; Janne, 11.686311.70c.
11.46611.44c; May, 11.55611.57c; Janne, 11.686311.70c.
11.66611.30c; April. 11.66611.70c; Janne, 11.686311.70c.
11.66611.30c; April. 11.66611.30c; Janne, 11.66611.70c; Janne, 11.66611.70c;

PETROLEUM-Market dull; scarcely so firm; crude.

Emilts of Turperine-Steady, 35c.
Strained Resire-Firm; 81.70cl. 80.
Strained Resire-Firm; 81.70cl. 80.
Provisions-Pork-Market dull and heavy; new meas, 814.30. Beef quiet; "Sestern long clear firm; 886.8%. Lard heavy; prime steam, 9c.
Burrer-Western, 116.22c.

BUTTER-Western, 116-22c.
CHEKSE-Firm; 76-413c.
WHISKY-Quiet; \$1.13\%.
BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—FLOUR-Steady; Western super, \$4.00\%.005.00; do extra, \$5.25\%.00; do family, \$8.50\%.00; 00 de extra, \$5.25\%.00; do family, \$8.50\%.00; 00 de extra, \$6.25\%.00; do family, \$8.50\%.00; 00.
GRAIN-West strong and demand good; Western dull, heavy, and lower; Western steamer, nominally \$1.30\%; No. 2 winter red, \$0.0, October, and November, \$1.42\%; do No. 3 winter red, \$1.38. Corn—Western dull and lower; Western mixed, spot and October, Sec. November, 59\%c; December, old or new, 58\%c; steamer, 59\%c; December, old or new, 58\%c; steamer, 57\%c. Olss firm; Western winte, 35\%.30\%c; do mixed, 34\%sioc. Rye steady at 60\%60\%c.
Forty, \$15.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 74\%sec; clear rib sides, \$8\%c\%c; clear rib sides, \$8\%c\%c; clear rib sides, \$9\%c. Hams, 12\%c.
BUTTER-Choice grades scarce and firm; low medium dull and nominal; choice Western, 21\%c. 21\%c. Hams, 12\%c.
BUTTER-Quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, 15\%c\%c. 19\%c.
COFFEE-Quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, 15\%c\%c. 19\%c.
jobbing, 16\%c. 21\%c.

dm and nonmax; choice western, 214236.

PRETOLEUN—Duit; crude, 8854c; refined, 15c.
COMPRE—Quiet and steady; Riq cargoes, 1546194c;
jobbina, 165621c.

Rainer Poull at 81.114.

PRILADELPHIA.
St. 100 bn; ryc. 2000 bu.
Shipments—Whead, 38.00 bu; corn. 2,000 bu.
PRILADELPHIA.
Ct. 15.—Frour—Quiet; snpers, 84.00; extra, 85.50; Pennsylvania family, 86.75

(67.30; Minnesota family, 86.305 Orn itself grades and
patent, 88.0069.50.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber, 81.4561.50; red,
\$1.4261.45; white, 81.5061.55. Corn steady; yellow,
62c; mixed, 6046861c. Oats frimer; white Western,
34637c; mixed, 6046861c. Oats frimer; white Western,
54637c; mixed, 6046861c. Oats frimer; white Western,
54637c; mixed, 6046861c.
Butters—Steady; creamery, 30633c; New York State
and Braiford County, Pa. extras, 25627c; Western,
extras, 24628c.
Cheess—Steady; Western fancy, 124613c.
Parrolleun—Nominal; refused, 156156; crude, 1136
(6119c.
Whitsky—Firm at \$1.12.

115c.

WHISKY—Firm at \$1.12.

WHISKY—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oata,
23,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

Fixights - Wheat to Buffalo, 51/c.
RECEPTS - Flour, 9, 000 bris: wheat, 228, 000 bu.
RECEPTS - Flour, 13, 000 bris: wheat, 411, 000 bu.
BOSTON.
ROSTON.
Cot. 16. - FLOUR - Steady: Western current

Louisville, Oct. 15. -Corron-I

MENPHIS. Oct. 15.—COTTON—In fair demand; 10%; sales, 1,700 bales; receipts. 3,800; shipments, 1,660

MENPHIS, Oct. 15.—COPTON—In last demand; 10%es sales, 1, 700 bales; receipts, 3, 600; shipments, 1, 800] stock, 8, 0.00.

PLOUR—Firm.
GRAIN—Corn firm; 85@88, in store. Oats quiet; 402
33c, in store. Pork firm; \$18.00. Lard steady; tierce, \$10.00; keg. \$11.00. Bacon steady; shoulders, \$560; cica. rib, \$3.75@10.00.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—GRAIN—Nothing doing in the Brain trade this morning; quotations of wheat entirely nominal: asking 51c for No. 2 corn; 31c for No. 2 oats. Canal Frateurs—12c for wheat; 956.54c for corn to New York.

OSWEGO. Oct. 15.—GEAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet: high mixed, 56c; No. 2, 55c.

PEORIA. Oct. 15.—Hienwas Es—Firm at \$1.07%; no

COTTON.

New ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—COPTON—In fair demand: sales, 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 94% 10c; low middling, 104% 106c; middling, 104% 106c; middling, 105% 1076c; good middling, 161% 114% 114% (recepts, uet, 8,156 bales; gross, 10,777; exports to Liverpool, 1,462; stock, 55,353.

Galveston, Oct. 15.—Copton—Steady; middling, 1046c; net recepts, 6,393 bales; gross recepts, 6,393; sales, 996; coastwise, 1,748.

MOBILE, Oct. 15.—Copton—Quiet; middling, 1046c; net receipts, 6,394; sales, 996; coastwise, 1,748.

MOBILE, Oct. 15.—Copton—Quiet; middling, 1046c; net receipts, 6,94; fair de-CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.—Corron—Steady; fair de-mand; middling. 10%@11 3-16c; net receipts, 4,783

bales: sales, 2,000; constwise, 3,238.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10
11-16c; net receipts, 5,322 bales; gross receipt, 5,384; sales, 1,901; coastwise, 3,033. DRY GOODS

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Business was quiet in nearly all departments. Cotton goods inactive and unchanged. Prints were duil in first hands. Ginghams and cotton dress goods were in good demand. Agents were showing light weight worsted coatings. Men's wear of woolens were generally quiet. Foreign goods were singgish. PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—PETRÖLEUM—Dull; cruda, \$2.52% at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 15c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Oct. 15. -SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ; Monday excepted.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark st. (Sherman House) and the depots. *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. *10:30 a. m. * 3:40 p. m. aPacific Fast Line.

Pullman Hotel Cars are ren through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10-39 a. The No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depo

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. Leave. Arrive.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex "12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex.... 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8t. Louis & Springfield Ex.... 9:00 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 9:00 a CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. TicketOffice, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,
and at depot.

Leave. Arrive.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILEDAD

April Burain and Sixteenth st., and Canal and Sixteenth st., and Canal and Sixteenth st., and canal and sixteenth st., and at depots.

Leave. Arriva. Mail and Express, Ottawa and
Streator 7:25 a.m. 7:25 a.m. 8:15 p.m.
Pacific Express for Omaha. 10:30 a.m. 3:15 p.m.
Pacific Express for Omaha. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.
Pacific Night Express 9:30 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Pacific Night Express 7:30 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Facilia Night Express 7:00 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 8:35 a.m.
Facilia Night Express 7:00 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:35 a.m.
Facilia Night Express 10:30 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:35 a.m. 10:30 p.m. 10:35 a.m. 10:30 p.m. 10:35 a.m. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran

dolph, Grand Pacide Hotel, and at Falmer House.

Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. *8:55 p. m.
Day Express Accommodation. 3:45 p. m. *10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m.
Night Express. ** **10:00 p. m. *16:30 a. m. FITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

*** \$ 5:15 p. m. † 7:00 p. m. † 7:00 p. m. † 9:10 p. m. † 6:30 a. m. BALTIMORE & ORIO. Leave. | Arrive. Leave. Arrive. PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

Depar | Arrive. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEDAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ira-Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

11

THE COUNTY T

Yesterday's Proceed Trial of the Inc. Officials.

The Defendants Introdu to Prove Previous Characters.

Our Virtuous Holden Com lief of the Gang --- H vestigations, Some of the Ex-Commiss In to Prove Kimb

Liar.

"Our side," as Mr. Smith ter show itself in the Criminal morning, and there was a stea ses all day. So much progr made that it is probable the det their case to-day. As the end approaches the attendance in there are many unoccupied se spectators have taken their p day. McCaffrey and Johnson to the result. Sweetze however, are as indifferent as that the smiling Carroll is gone
all the laughing for the accused
Ex-Commissioner Harris was
and he testified that neither in at any other time did he or Jo berly at the Poor-House to add of Reinhardt or O'Donnell so price. The matter had been

price. The matter had been steentractors, and witness broug. Committee of which he was Chrejected it.

Cross-examined: Am acquaint. Have had business transs Paid him for goods obtained, when. Did not settle the accodell how much I owe. Have no store to pay it. Do not know has been charged to profit the firm allowed what the & Co., with whom I was connect I would owe them much. I never been presented to fire. It was not arrested for ta Jefferson Park early in the charge dismissed because I was Redirect: In my case Justructed the jury to return rudty, when the prosecution preners.

gultty, when the prosecution periode.

Phoving Good Chu
Then came witnesses as to a baif of Johnson, Alexander O'Neil, George Taylor, David Bickford, John Waldo, Frank W. B. Gray were called. The reputation for honesty and in None of them, however, had ance he became County Comm
The defense wanted to ca Court limited them.

As to McCaffrey, James Costello, Michael Sullivan, John P. Barrett, and Willicalled. His reputation was but their knowledge was perseral. The charges now pendin ones they had ever heard of a For Sweetzer, W. B. Gray were sworn. They had heard fessed to crimes, but previou matter his reputation had been Johnson was then put on testified that he had been in ness mainly since he had lived was elected Commissioner in Previously he had been a men of Supervisors, and at one During the War he paid diers for the county. He Heard his testimony. No as he had related about adva meat—cheating in weights—to bought goods of Forsythe & Clin February, 1874, when he was County Board. He used to

County Board. He used to Periotat at the County Build Periolat at the County Build furnishing supplies then. No derstanding with him that he county. Did not know it was paid Periolat for his groceri Building. Did not know that count on Forsythe & Co.'s butti he saw it in the newspapareason he went to the Beardsley. He showed Beard ceipt, and asked him for an it balance on the book. [He pure showed beard ceipt, and asked him for an it balance on the book.] was for \$105.81.] The

It was for \$105.81.] That
Beardsley gave him. He dis
script of the ledger.
Q.—Were any representation
the meat contractors that they
price encough? Objected to.
Mr. Reed proposed to prove
was made to a committe, of w
one, for an increase of price,
cussed and rejected, and Rein
to the full Board.
The Court admitted the cvi
Witness said Reinhardt w
introduced
INCREASING TRE and was told that the only the tee could do was to receive has been successful to throw it up; that i wished to throw it up; that it osend a communication to about the matter. He was heard of the cheating. Sa charges were made in the new him about the frauds. A t tion was made, and everythin rect. Subsequently he aske it, and he said everything was no part in any arrangement is

II, and he said everything was
no part in any arrangement to
with Kimberly, Periolat, or a
did any one ever offer or pay
his influence, or hint to him to
go through.

Cross-examined: Had knoteen years; been intimate w
hat disturbed their relations
club-room; had not traded.
Co. after he was County Co
Periolat way the bills were Co. after he was County Co Periolat wny the bills were and loss; thought it strange amount. Had been to the compared goods with the bill the Committee and alsoby h Kimberly, and Waish, and Shart about goods, but not of sythe; [Witness produced goods which he had paid.] Redirect: Periolat explain had been charged to profit at Q.—Did that explanation his relations with the firm, eythe? Objected to; object Yes, sir.

After recess, E. S. Watts penter's reputation for hon had always been good.

Capt. Charles Walker was lived in Chicago twenty-five

Capt. Charles Walker was treed in Calicago twenty-five saloon business, a contract ness, and a lake Captain. Kimberly about the time h fore the Grand Jury in 1837 August. Saw him in Holste saloon. Heard him say to n him that if money and swe would ould SEND THEM TO

Cross-examined: Have kn he was a boy. First told to perintendent of the County was when the eases were cam excavating for the cit Court-House now. Do not the parties who were wit saloon. Never saw them be Q.—What were you doing—I was selling two lots on bouleyard.

Martin O'Neft sworn: Dri Martin O'Neft sworn: Dri Martin O'Neft sworn: Dri Martin O'Neft sworn: Dri Mulance wagon. Know Kie Martin O'Nefl sworn: Dr bulatice wagon. Know Ki driving the ambulance for years. Carroll and McCaff House one day checking went away, Kimberly pacet they had been there to rec was not their business to c Wardeh,—that he would ge making use of McCaffrey's twenty years. • Cross-examined: Am in county.

county.

James Lawless sworn.

Can at the County Insar

Kimberly. Heard him say

venged on the Commissio

Caffrey. They had been re

Asylum.

Mr. Mills submitted that not have that tendency. Mr. Smith—Not his cred beachment, but as to his m Mr. Swett said the purp was so often intoxicated

Rye quiet at 65c, 14.75 15.20. Bulk ominal: clear rib, clear rib, 9146994c. choice leaf, tierce

Quiet; \$6.75@7.25; & Corn quiet; 42@ .10; receipts, 1,200 fair demand; 10%es re. Oats quiet; 403

thing doing in the most wheat entirely sale for No. 2 onta. at unchanged. Corn Firm at \$1.07%; no

Steady: middling, niet; middling, 10Me; 0; cosstwise, 2,035.

Firm: middling, 10 grow receipt, 5, 384; vas quiet in nearly all

M.
noneum-Duil: crude,
te shipment; refined,

S OF TURPENTINE TABLE. URE OF TRAINS. MARKS. - † Saturday ; Monday excepted.

ERN BATLWAY. Leave. | Arrive. 9:30 a. m. 3:40 p. m.

or any other form of Cincle-sia. NNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. Arrive.

10:09 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 2 6:30 s. m. OUIS AND CHICAGO Leave. Arrive. 9:00a. b) 53:40 p, m. 9:00 p, m. 7:30 a, m. 9:00 a, m. 8:00 p, m. 12:30 p, m. 3:40 p, m. 5:00 p, m. 9:20 a, m. T. PAUL RAILROAD. and Canal-sts. Ticket posite Sherman House,

Leave. Arrive. 7:30p. m. 10:00a. m. * 4:00p. m 5:05 p. m. *11:00a. m. 9:00 p. m. : 7:00 a. m e. Tickets for St. Paul via Madison and Prairie acrosse, and Winona.

RAILROAD.
t of Twenty-second-st.
ph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 47:50 a. m. 8:20 p. m. 47:50 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 47:50 a. m. 8:30 p. m. 47:50 a. m. 43:0 p. QUINCY BAILROAD.

La Ticket Offices, '5) * 7:25 a.m. * 7:45 p.m. *10:00 a.m. * 3:15 p.m. *10:30 a.m. * 8:40 p.m. 110:00 p.m. 1 6:55 a.m. L RAILROAD. out of Twenty-second-st. autheast corner of Ran and at Palmer House, Leave. Arrive.

* 7:00 a. m. *d:55 p. m. * 9:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. 3:45 p. m. * 10:30 a. m. 5:15 p. m. \$ 8:30 a. m. *9:00 p. m. *26:30 a. m. CHICAGO RAILWAY. and Grand Pacific Hotel. * 8:00 a. m. + 7:00 p. m. \$ 5:15 p. m. + 8:00 a. m. \$ 9:10 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. & ORIO.
Buliding, foot of Mon-lark st., Palmer House, xposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

8:50a. m. 5 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m. 6:40p. m IGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive. 7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 5:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 5:35 p. m. 8:00 a. m. †10:20 p. m. § 5:40 a. m. TI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

| Depar | Arrive. . 6:40 a. m. 8:10 p. m. 6 8:00 p. m. 6 7:30 a. m. & PACIFIC RAILROAD Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive.

IGATION. Yesterday's Proceedings in the Trial of the Indicted Officials.

THE COUNTY THIEVES.

The Defendants Introduce Testimony to Prove Previous Good Characters.

Our Virtuous Holden Comes to the Relief of the Gang --- His Investigations.

Some of the Ex-Commissioners Called

In to Prove Kimberly a

Liar.

"Our side," as Mr. Smith termed it, began to show itself in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and there was a steady stream of witnade that it is probable the defense will close their case to-day. As the end of the long trial approaches the attendance improves, though there are many unoccupied seats when all the spectators have taken their positions for the av. McCaffrey and Johnson still seem anxious s to the result. Sweetzer and Carpenter, however, are as indifferent as ever, and now

that the smiling Carroll is gone, the former does all the laughing for the accused. Ex-Commissioner Harris was the first witness, and he testified that neither in May, 1874, nor at any other time did he or Johnson tell Kimberly at the Poor-House to add to the meat bills of Reinhardt or O'Donnell so as to raise the price. The matter had been spoken of by the contractors, and witness brought it before the Committee of which he was Chairman, and they

Committee of which he was Chairman, and they rejected it.

Cross-examined: Am acquainted with Periods. Have had business transactions with nim. Paid him for goods obtained. Could not tell when. Bid not settle the account. Could not tell when. Bid not settle the account. Could not tell how much I owe. Have never been to the store to pay it. Do not know that the account has been charged to profit and loss. If the firm allowed what they owed Butler & Co., with whom I was connected, I don't think I would owe them much. The account has never been presented to me. I was indicted and tried. Was not arrested for taking plants from defierson Park early in the morning, and the charge dismissed because I was insane.

Redirect: In my case Judge Rogers instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, when the prosecution put in all their evidence.

PROVING GOOD CHARACTER.

PROVING GOOD CHARACTER. PROVING GOOD CHARACTER.

Then came witnesses as to character. On behalf of Johnson, Alexander Wolcott, John O'Nell, George Tavior, David Goodwillie, R. J. Bickford, John Waldo, Frank Cunningham, and W. B. Gray were called. They testified that his reputation for honesty and integrity was good. None of them, however, had heard it discussed they be become County Commissioner.

reputation for honesty and integrity was good. None of them, however, had heard it discussed since he became County Commissioner.

The defense wanted to call more, but the Court limited them.

As to McCaffrey, James Thompson, John Costello, Michael Sullivan, Bartley Langan, John P. Barrett, and William Hanley were called. His reputation was good, they said, but their knowledge was personal and not general. The charges now pending were the only ones they had ever heard of against him.

For Sweetzer, W. B. Gray and Daniel Booth were sworn. They had heard that he had confessed to crimes, but previous to the present matter his reputation had been good.

Johnson was then put on the stand. He testified that he had been in the full of 1878. Freviously he had been a member of the Board of Supervisors, and at one time President. During the War he paid bounties to soldiers for the county. He knew Kimberly. Heard his testimony. No such conversation is he had related about advancing the price of meat—cheating in weights—took place. He ad bought goods of Forsythe & Co.,—the first time in February, 1874, when he was a member of the County Board. He used to order goods from

in February, 1874, when he was a member of the County Board. He used to order goods from Periolat at the County Building. Periolot was furnishing supplies then. Never hady any understanding with him that he was to cheat the county. Did not know it was being done. He paid Periolat for his groceries in the County Building. Did not know that there was an account on Forsythe & Co's books against him until he saw it in the newspapers. That was the reason he went to the store and saw Beardsley. He showed Beardsley Periolat's receipt, and asked him for an itemized bill of the balance on the book. [He produced this bill. It was for \$105.81.] That was the only bill Beardsley gave him. He did not get a transcript of the ledger.

active of the ledger.

Q.—Were any representations made to you by the meat contractors that they were not getting price enough! Objected to.

Mr. Reed proposed to prove that application was made to a committe, of which Johnson was one, for an increase of price,—that it was discussed and rejected, and Reinhardt told to go to the full Board.

The Court admitted the evidence.

Witness said Reinhardt wanted a resolution introduced

INCREASING THE PRICE, increasing the price, and was told that the only thing the Committee could do was to receive his contract, if he wished to throw it up; that it was his privilege to send a communication to the full Board about the matter. He was surprised when he heard of the cheating. Saw Kimberly after charges were made in the newspapers and asked him about the frauds. A thorough investigation was made, and everything was found correct. Subsequently he asked Kimberly about it, and he said everything was all straight. Had no part in any arrangement to cheat the county no part in any arrangement to cheat the county with Kimberly, Periolat. or any other man, nor did any one ever offer or pay him any money for his influence, or hint to him to let certain things go through.

go through.

Cross-examined: Had known Periolat for fifteen years; been intimate with him. Nothing had disturbed their relations; had been in the club-room; had not traded with Forsythe & Co. after he was County Commissioner; asked Periolat wny the bills were charged to profit and loss; thought it strange, as he had paid the amount. Had been to the Insane Asylum and compared goods with the bills; was there with the Committee and also by himself; inquired of Kimberly, and Waish, and Sweetzer, and Reinhart about goods, but not of Periolat or Forsythe. [Witness produced two other bills for goods which he had paid.]
Redirect: Periolat explained why my account had been charged to profit and loss.

had been charged to profit and loss.

Q.—Did that explanation have reference to make relations with the firm, especially with Forwick! Objected to; objection overruled. A.—Yes, sir.

After recess, E. S. Watts testified that Car-penter's reputation for honesty and integrity had always been good, Capt. Charles Walker was next sworn: Have thood in Charles Walker was next sworn: the Capt. Charles Walker was next sworn: Have the din Chicago twenty-live years. Been in the saloon business, a contractor, excavating, business, and a lake Captain. Remember seeing Kimberly about the time he was a witness before the Grand Jury in 1876. Think it was in August. Saw him in Holstein, in Steinbreaker's saloon. Heard him say to men who were with him that if money and swearing could do it he would

Cross-examined: Have known McCaffrey since he was a boy. First told this story to the Superintendent of the County Court-House. That was when the cases were coming up for trial. Am excavating for the city's portion of the Court-House now. Do not know the names of the parties who were with Kimberly in the saloon. Never saw them before.

Q.—What were you doing in the saloon? A.—I was selling two lots on the Humboldt Park boulevard.

boulevard.

Martin O'Neil sworn: Drive the county ambulance wagon. Know Kimberly. Have been driving the ambulance for more than three years. Carroll and McCaffrey were at the Poor-House one day checking goods. When they went away, Kimberly paced the floor and said they had been there to receive goods,—that it was not their business to do so while he was Warden,—that he would get even with them, making use of McCaffrey's name, if it took him twenty years.

Cross-examined: Am in the employ of the county.

tend to his business, and McCaffrey had turned him out in consequence.

The Court would allow them to show his condition at any time he received goods in order to test his accuracy.

Mr. Swett did not profess to be able to show his exact condition at any exact time. He wanted to show his general condition.

The Court would permit the defense to show that he was non-compos mentis and was incompetent, or that he was.

Mr. Reed said they could not show that at any time he was drunk when he received goods; but they wished to show his general condition, so that the jury could judge whether he was such a man as would remember.

The Court ruled out the evidence.

William Stewart gave Carpenter a very good reputation.

By Mr. Reed—Were you on the Grand Jury

within Stewart gave Carpenter a very good reputation.

By Mr. Reed—Were you on the Grand Jury that found this indictment? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Why was Carpenter included in that indictment? Objected to.
The Court didn't think it was proper.
Mr. Reed offered to prove that there was no evidence whatever to implicate Carpenter in any crime, and that the Grand Jury only indicted him to bring him back on a requisition.
The Court—Do you think that is proper evidence?

The Court—Do you think that is proper evidence?

Mr. Reed—Yes, to show the good faith of the prosecution. They put him in the body of the indictment, and also on the book as a witness. The Court—It will be excluded.

On cross-examination witness stated that he did not know whether Carpenter had been in Chicago within a year; he had heard that he had not been.

C. C. P. Holden sworn: Am a County Commissioner. Went out to the Insane Asylum to

C. C. P. Holden sworn: Am a County Commissioner. Went out to the Insane Asylum to make an investigation as to the shortages. Saw Kimberly, and made inquiry of him. He did not furnish his books at first. Could not get any satisfactory information from him.

Q.—Did he give any reason for not showing his books; if so, what?

Objected to as incompetent, except to contradict Kimberly; objection overruled.

A.—He thought I was an enemy of his, and was trying to have him removed. That statement was made before the Committee. Miss Rexford produced a book, and in Kimberly's presence I compared it with the bills and found a large shortage of dry goods. Took samples of them and found that cassimeres the county was paying 90 cents for could be bought for 40, and flannels for which 47 cents was paid could be bought for 30. Kimberly took me into two rooms subsequently, and I showed him all the goods that I had

bought for 30. Kimberly took me into two rooms subsequently, and I showed him all the goods that I had

CHECKED OFF AS SHORT.

Mr. Smith read the report of the Special Committee recommending the acceptance of the proposals of "Reinhardt & Multog" for hardware, "O. F. Crary & Co." for hats, Angien Hagan for dry goods, and "C. H. Carpenter & Co." for bedding. [The three latter were employes of Periolat.]

Witness then went on to tell about there being no samples of the goods, etc. Fault was found with Kimberly for not keeping books showing receipts. After the dry-goods investigation, was out at the Asylum and received goods several times. That was in 1875. They came out as near right as a business man could expect. Things out there were rather at "loose ends" with reference to Kimberly's Wardenship. In 1876 the dry goods and groceries were received all right. About a year ago, after several indictments had been found, he met Kimberly and asked him if anything was wrong, and he said, "Not a thing—everything was straight." During the investigations inquiry was made of Kimberly. The Committee found that Kimberly, when he got out of goods, would order them, although they were not on the requisition.

Cross-examined: At the time I got Miss Rexford's books, neither she nor Kimberly said anything about dry goods being in any other rooms. Kimberly's book showed that things were straight, apparently. I do not recollect whether he showed it to me at the time. I saw the dry goods. Hagan had the contract for cassimeres, flannels, etc. I do not know that he was an employe of Periolat. Do not know whether Periolat knew of my going out to the Poor-House. Could not state whether he was intimate with members of the Board.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood as saying that there were no shortages? A.—There were none that I could find out.

John Gray and Patrick Dunning were called to prove Sweetzer's good character. They had never heard anything against him until the indietment.

to prove Sweetzer's good character. They had never heard anything against him until the in-

to prove Sweetzer's good character. They had never heard anything against him until the indictment.

John Herting sworn: Was County Commissioner from fall in 1871 until 1875, serving two terms, or five years. Was a member of the Committee on Public Charities. Went out to the Insane Asylum to look after the goods after July 1874. On three occasions I examined the goods, and found that all

WERE RECEIVED THAT WERE CALLED FOR by the requisition. That was in 1874—January, February, and March, he thought. In 1875 was also there, couldn't say how many times,—two or three. All the goods came. Other Commissioners were present when I was there. Saw Kimberly there, and he said that goods arrived for every dollar the county paid out for them. About three years ago, saw Johnson pay money to Periolat in the County Building. Do not know what it was for.

Cross-examined: I do not mean to say that there were no shortages in 1874, 1875, and 1875. There were none when I was there. Couldn't say whether I went to the Poor House previous to December, 1874. I was there six or seven times. D.dn't see any papers exchanged between Periolat and Johnson, when Johnson paid him money. Periolat was at the Commissioners' rooms two or three times a month. Do not know of his going to the Insane Asylum before the Committee went.

Thomas Lonergan was sworn, and testified that he was a County Commissioner between 1871 and 1877, and on the Committee on Public Charities. He went to the Insane Asylum from four to six times a year, but was never present when goods were received. Asked Kimberly if all were received.

Q.—What did he say!

Objected to as incompetent and irrelevant except to contradict Kimberly, and incompetent to clear the skirts of any man not on trial. Kimberly had stated that things were all right.

The Court overruled the objection.

Kimberly had stated that things were all right.

The Court overruled the objection.

A.—He assured me everything was right. I asked himbif there was any truth in the newspaper reports, and he said "No." A portion of the control was taken from him by the Board.—he was to have nothing to do with the Insane Asylum. That was in 1876, I think. McCaffrey inaugurated that change.

Q.—What were the charges? Objected to.

Mr. Smith desired to counteract the claim that McCaffrey was a conspirator with Kimberly; on the contrary, that he was fighting Kimberly on account of his official conduct, and made charges against him, contradicting, as it did, the relation of co-conspirators.

After some sparring between the attorneys, the Court said the evidence wasn't proper, and the defense took an exception.

Witness said he bought goods of Forsythe & Co. and paid for them. He always went to the store and paid his bills.

PERIOLAT NEVER PRESENTED THEM to him in the County Building.

to him in the County Building.
Cross-examined: Q.—Did you ever learn that
your account was charged to profit and loss! Objected to.

Mr. Storrs claimed the right to show that on
Mr. Lonergan's account there were no such features as characterized the accounts of the oth-

The Court, however, didn't think it was proper.

Witness paid Beardsley once or twice. He never paid Periolat outside.

J. W. Walsh sworn 'Live at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. Have been Assistant Warden since 1871. Know Kimberly. A good deal of his authority was taken away from him about six months before he finally resigned in June, 1876. I took his place. H. M. Peters is Warden now. Recollect of goods being received in January, 1876. Herting and several Commissioners were there. I wouldn't swear that McCaffrey was there at that time. Carroll and Conly were there. Herting weighed and counted the goods,—dry goods, and groceries, and clothing. Others helped. McCaffrey and Herting did the receiving in February, 1876. They had a bill and the requisition. So far as I know, the goods came out correct. In March, 1876, Carroll and McCaffrey checked the goods. Mahr, the Committee clerk, was there also; so was Fisher, who represented McCley & Co. The goods were all right. McCaffrey was there in April,—Carroll, Conly, and Mahr also. The goods were all right. In May I was there most of the time myself. Kimberly was there too.

At this point the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The Court, however, didn't think it was

Cross-examined: Am in the employ of the county.

James Lawless sworn. Am Assistant Physician at the County Insane Asylum. Know Kimberly. Heard him say he would be revenged on the Commissioners, especially McCaffrey. They had been receiving goods at the Asylum.

Q.—What have been his habits as to intoxication? Objected to as impertinent and irrelevant.

Mr. Reed said he desired to show that Kimberly was in the habit of affecting his credibility.

Mr. Mills submitted that the evidence would not have that tendency.

Mr. Smith—Not his credibility as to his impeachment, but as to his memory.

Mr. Swett said the purpose was to show that have securely whether it is good or not, as a cheesemonger knows cheese; and I have

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Confessions, Judgments, Bankrupteles, Etc.

Judge Rogers is engaged in hearing an amusing case, in which a windmill appears as the cause of all the trouble. It seems that George B. Bartels, a hard-fisted, hard-faced old farmer of Orland, some years ago erected a mill on his premises to be run by wind-power. The arms of the machine were each forty feet long, and as it was situated only sixty feet from a public road it caused considerable fright among teams passing along the highway. Mrs. Lucinda Merrit claims that, as she was driving by the mill on the 9th of January, 1874, the noise of the wheel and the shadow its gigantic arms cast on the ground so frightened her team that they ran away, throwing her out and injuring her severely, and she thought it would take \$5,000 to repair damages, mental and physical. Her success in fighting this wind-mill does not seem to have been very great. The case has been tried twice before. On the first trial the jury awarded her \$5, on the second occasion one cent, and yet she is not happy. One of the witnesses yesterday, gifted with a highly-poetic imagination, stated that the roar of the Falls of Niagara was as nothing compared with the noise of this dire machine.

MISCEGENATION.

An inventor and a real estate man yoked together in December last to sell clothes-reels, clothes-driers, wood-cased cook-stoves, and dryhouses. The result was a dismal failure, and the inventing half of the firm, Benjamin R. Hawley, yesterday filed a bill to get a divorce from his partner, George H. Hess. Hawley says that he was the inventor of the several machines mentioned above, and that the non-success of the firm was owing to the fact that hies did not know anything about the business, but nevertheless insisted that he should decide as to the details and as to the prices for which the manufactured articles should be sold. Mrs. L. H. Hess, the defendant's mother, furnished the money for the firm to be dissolved, but Hess, who is acting as her agent, has refused to state any

the appointment of a Receiver.

Judge Jameson is engaged in hearing the case of Heury Andre vs. The City of Chicago, a suit brought to recover \$10,000 damages to plantiff's house, No. 224 West Polk street, by reason of the construction of the tunnel to the West Side Water-Works.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

H. H. Scoville, Jr., filed a bill yesterday against Edwin B. Holmes and James N. and Daniel Pyott to restrain them from infringing his patent for an improvement in stamp-mill mortars, issued Sept. 25, 1877.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

tars, issued Sept. 25, 1877.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Robert Slade, Jr., a fish-dealer at No. 164
South Water street, filed a voluntary petition
in bankruptcy yesterday. His debts, all unsecured, amount to \$9,850, of which \$0,350
Is due on accommodation paper made as partner
of the late Horace Slade. The assets comprise
cash, \$100: stock of fish, etc., \$26,50; office furniture and fixtures, \$50; and open accounts,
\$520. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

Martin B. Cleveland was adjudicated bank-

Martin B. Cleveland was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable
Nov. 5.

The discharge to W. H. Jenkins was set aside.
Clinton E. Page was appointed Provisional
Assignee of W. C. Van Alstyne et al.

The Assignee of Louis Roman was authorized
to sell the stock of goods at 49% per cent of the
inventory price.

to sell the stock of goods at 40% per cent of the inventory price.

The composition proceedings in the case of Metzler Brothers were yesterday abandoned, the creditors declining to accept the terms offered by the bankrupis.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Charles Cook.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Standard Sugar Refinery of Massachusetts began a suit 107 & 25.00 yesterday against Charles V. and James H. Marsh.

Robert Milnes and Linville George brought suit for \$5,000 against A. S. Jarvis and Cullen & Robert.

suit for \$5,000 against A. S. Jarvis and Culien & Robert.

August Fisher shed the Home Insurance and Banking Company of Texas for \$2,500.

Thomas English sued Henry Brinkworth for \$1,500.

Thomas English sued Henry Brinkworth for \$1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George H. Norris commenced a suit in trespass vesterday against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Radway Company and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Radiroad Company, claming \$23,000 damages.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BRUNNOND—In Chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set Cases and general business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set Cases and general business.

JUDGE GARNT—99, 100, 101, 103 to 119, inclusive.

No. 98, Rawle vs. Sution, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—279, 2804, 285, 283, 287, 291, 293, 293, 295, 297, 297, No. 177, Andre vs.

City, on trial.

JUDGE Moorre—25, 29, 30. No. 24, Hartwell vs.

Cartwright, on trial.

JUDGE Moorre—5t to 285, inclusive. Term

No. 341, Merritt vs. Bartels, on trial. If Judge
Rozers is engaged the call will be made by Judge

McAllister.

JUDGE BOOTS—Set case, Term No. 584, Wilde

vs. Sinclair, 4nd calendar Nos. 162 to 185, inclusive, except 165, 166, and 170. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—COSPESSIONS—Nicholas Muel-

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases,
JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business,
JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business,
JUDGE MILLIAMS—General business,
JUDGE GAIV—A, G. Otis vs. Nelson H. Merrill,
SI, 080. 03. —James Cash vs. Nelson and Edgar S.
Defolyer, \$008, 10.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Fred Duensing vs. Cornelius Han; verdict, \$40.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—Marquette Brown-Stone
Company vs. John Rawle, \$156.
ILLINOIS SUPERME COURT.
OTTAWA, Ill., Oct 15.—Supreme Court proceedings to-day:
15. People's docket. The People vs. Payne
Fitz; leave to sue dedimus as in the Circuit Court,
for depositions in forcigin parts, and leave to take
proofs by Jan. 1, 1878.
359, City of Chicago vs. Sansum; time extended

proofs by Jan. 1, 1878.

359. City of Chicago vs. Sansum; time extended to Oct. 30 for the appellec to file briefs.

475. Kenna, administratrix, vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company: time extended ten days for appellec to file oriefs.

390. Gittings vs. Nelson; motion overruled—comes too late.

912. The People ex rel. vs. Weber; motion overruled.

912. The People ex rel. vs. Weber; motion overruled.
700. Delaney, Langley, et al. vs. City of Chicago;
motion allowed, and appeal dismissed; motion for
further time allowed.
26. Rehearing docket. Taylor, impleaded, etc.,
vs. Turner: time extended ten days for the appellee to file briefs.
188. Mathison et al. vs. Prescott; motion by the
appellant for time to file replies allowed, ten days'
additional time being given.
555. Victor, Sewing-Machine. Company vs. Hardies: motion to dismiss the appeal allowed.
719. Pease vs. Catlin; motion for leave to withdraw the record allowed.
723. Monger vs. City of Chicago; motion by appellant for leave to file a bond allowed, and leave
given.

pellant for leave to file a bond allowed, and leave given.

437. Huntoon et al. vs. Schildgren et al.; appeal dismissed with 5 per cent damages.

339. Koehier, impleaded, etc., vs. King; same.

940. Hartigan et al. vs. Beckwith; same, with no damages.

16. People's docket. People vs. Samuel Adler; motion for rule to be made absolute, and motion by the respondent for leave to answer allowed; time extended for the defendant to show cause within thirty days, and cause continued, no license to issue until further orders of the Court.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
KANKAKEE, Ill., Oct. 15.—An interesting social event occurred at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Swannell, of this city, on and Mrs. W. C. Swanderi, or this city, or Thursday last, it being the marriage of their niece, Miss Ella Bristol, and Mr. Joachim Decker. The invitations were confined to the relatives and a few intimate friends of the respective parties, in number about thirty. At half-past 4 the Rev. D. S. Phillips, Rector of St. Paul's Church, took his station in the bay-window of the large parlor, which was elegantly trimmed with flowers and evergreens, and under a marriage-bell of beautiful white flowers performed the ceremony according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The bride was given away by her uncle, William G. Swannell. A sumptuous repast was served, at the conclusion of which the happy pair started on the Cincinnati train, on their ordal tour, with the best wishes of a host of friends.

Burlington, Ia., Oct. I5.—A very quiet wedding, at the residence of Governor-Elect Gear, at noon to-day, was witnessed by a few friends, and Miss Maggie Gear became Mrs. J. W. Blythe. The newly-married pair took possession of their own home on South Hill this afternoon, and will remain in Burlington. Thursday last, it being the marriage of their

JOURNALISTIC. Special Disposich to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 15.—The Evening Telegranh, which is an afterneon edition of the consolidated Postund Tribune, made its appearance to-day as a two-cent paper. MARINE NEWS.

Still Further Reports of Damage by the Recent Storms.

Lake Freights, the Lake Survey Maps, Etc.

MARINE MISHAPS A vast amount of old and worthless canvas was lost during the recent gales, and to decayed and worn-out sails may be attributed some of the most serious mishaps. Vessel-owners have allowed their craft to go without good canvas until the storms have compelled them to supply the much-needed requisite.

The tug McClellan had four of her bottom planks

sprung Sunday, while towing two canalls when off Thirty-ninth street. She went Eyster's dry-dock for repairs yesterday. The boiler of the tug Eustaphieve is receiving re-

pairs.
The schr David A. Wells is overdue from Buf-

The boiler of the tug Eustaphieve is receiving repairs.

The schr David A. Wells is overdue from Buffalo, and there is some anxiety in this port concerning her. She is a stanch vessel, however, and it is thought size will come around all right.

A young sailor named Donnelly, on the bark Sweden, that stranded near Port Stanley on Monday last, was washed overboard and drowned.

The schr David Stewart sprung her foremast on her last up-trip, and is putting in a new one at Milwankee.

The boat-house of the life-saving station at Rachne was damaged and came near being washed away during the late storm.

The prop Holiand, lumber-laden, reached Cleveland Friday, jacketed and leaking, having injured her bows by running ashore on the islands. She succeeded in getting off without assistance.

The officers of the prop Philadelphia say they saw the spars of a good-sized three-and-after protruding from the water about twenty-five miles below Point an Pellee light, Lake Erie, also a topsail schooner ashore in Pigeon Bay. The Philadelphia arrived at Milwankee Sunday morning.

The Cleveland Herald of Saturday says: The prop Mayflower; vesterday reported five barges apparently in distress in Pigeon Bay, also the stmr Danube ashore on Bar Point. Nothing could be ascertained concerning the exact condition of the latter, owing to the rough weather. Several other vessels were noticed as if in distress.

The schr William B. Ogden, about which there is some anxiety, is owned by H. J. Johnson, of Cleveland, and is of 330 tons burden, valued at \$10,000, and partially insured. She left Toledo last Monday night for Buffalo, loaded with wheat, and nothing has since been heard from her. Capt. Arthur Wilson was Master.

While leaving Saginaw Bay Thursday night the prop Java ran upon the sand-spit putting out from the Charity Islands, where she remained for about an hour, finally effecting her release by jettisoning about 200 bris of sait. The Java arrived at Milwaukee Sunday morning, having in tow the schr C. K. Nins, which she found at an

Detroit exchanges of yesterday bring the following additional news of marine mishaps:

The work of repairing risging, canvas, and vessels is in prograss all along the river front, and both dry-docks are filled to overflowing with work.

All the tugs, to the number of forty or more, are in demand, and the resources of this port for supplying steam-pumps, hawsers, etc., are taxed to their utmost. The latest reports of vessels damaged are as follows:
The tug America arrived at Windsor this forenoon with the schr Almeda, leaking badly and mainsail gone. The barge George E, Kelley, loaded with lumber, ruider gone and haif full of water, arrived up in tow of the tug McClelian Saturday noon. The Kelley has lost her deck-load and was kept affoat by her being loaded with lumber. It is doubtful if she will pay for repairing.

It is goweeto left Saturday with two steam-pumps to go to the rescue of the schr Madeira, loaded with command ashore near Long Point.

The Captain of the schr Montpeller reports seeing a large number of spars below Forty-Mile Point.

The schr Canton, which was ashore near Port Moull-lee, Lake Erie, was gotten off at midnight Friday night by the tugs Quayle and Nagara, and arrived at this port saturday at 9 a. m. The Canton was so far out that a 5,000 foot line had to be used by the tugs at work at her. She has sustained little if any damage.

The schr L. L. Lamb, from which no news could be ascertained, has been heard from. She is on Lake Michigan, loaded with eeder poats, and in good condition.

The schr New London passed up Saturday minus her

Michigan, loaded with cedar posts, and in good condition.

Michigan, loaded with cedar posts, and in good condition.

The canadian tug Prince Aifred has returned to the
rescue of the schr H. P. Murray, ashore near kind
Eau.

The schr Edgar Masters, loaded with block stone, was
reported by an arriving schooner Saturday to have gone
to pieces near Rond Eau.

The schr Marengo, in tow of the tug John Martin,
collided with the schr Red, White, and Blue of Bar
Point, Saturday, doing slight damage to both ve-sels.

The Red, White, and Blue was in tow of the tug W. A.
Moore at the time of the accident.

The little steam-barge Red Jacket is reported to have
sunk in Bear Creek, near Dreaden, bis city Saturday in
the acht Collingwood arent into the upper dry-dock.

Saturday in the schrolled of the schrolled on the sch night.

Quite a fatality attaches to the Turner's loss. The grain shovelers at this port attached her at night when she was on the point of leaving. This detention resulted in her being off Long Foint on the night of the big storm, whereas, but for the trick of the grain-shovelers, she would have passed that place in daylight, and almost certainly avoided harm. It is believed that Capt. Hearns was unable to see his way, and supposed himself to be farther out in the lake than he was.

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trionne.
BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—The schr Kate Kelley, of
Oswego, is ashore on Long Point.

The prop St. Louis, with copper, etc., from Hancock to Buffalo, struck a rock and sunk in fifteen feet of water at Sailor's Encampment, Sault River, Saturday evening. An expedition, with divers and steam-pump, was expected to reach her this morning. his morning.

Fourteen sail and three steam vessels arrived to-

Fourteen sail and three steam vessels arrived today with 490,000 bu grain.

Canal freights are strong at 12s on wheat, 9%@
93c on corn, and 7c on oats to New York.

Lake freights, 30c on coal to Chicago.

To the Wichtern Associated Press.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—Charters: Schrs Mismi Bell,
300 brls sait to Toledo, free; Morning Light, salt
to Cleveland at 3c per brl, and coal thence to Chicago at 55c; Lotus, coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 55c; Lotus, coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 55c; Lotus, coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 55c; Lotus, coal from Review, coal to
Toledo at 25c per ton; Young America, coal to
Toledo at 25c per ton; John M. Hutchinson, Col.

Ellsworth, coal from Erie to Chicago at 40c per
ton; Zach Chandier, coal to Chicago at 30c;
Granger, coal to Milwaukee, 25c; Golden Fleece,
lumber from Cheboygan to Chicago, at \$1, 31½ per
1,000; F. M. Knapp and A. B. Morris, coal to
Milwaukee, at 25c.
Clearances—Props Waverly. 150 brls cement;
Commodore and Russia, 700 brls salt to Chicago;
St. Paul, Duluth; schrs Starlight, Chicago; Clara
Yovell, Black River.

PORT COLBORNE. BUPPALO, Oct. 15.—Vessels passing Port Col-borne lock for twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, 13th:

Eastward—Barks Willie and Keller, Henry Fol-Eastward—Barks Willie and Keller, Henry Polger, Oswego to Chicago; Hungarian, Ogdensburg to Chicago; Bessie E. Barwick, Kingston to Windsor: L. S. Hammond, Fairhaven to Chicaro; Grace Amelia, Quebec to Chatham; brig E. Cohen, Ogdensburg to Ashtsbula; schrs Algerine, Oswego to Toiedo; Mont Blanc, Cape Vincent to Chicago; Portage, Oconto.to Erie; Annie S. Craig, St. Catharines to Cleveland.

Westward—Props Empire, Chicago to Ogdensburg; Lincoln, Milwaukee to Kingston; Chicora, Buffalo to Port Dalhousie; barks H. Beck, Toiedo to Kingston; Ganges, Muskegon to Quebec; Fellowcraft, Ambersiburg to Montreal; Louisa, Toledo to Belleville; Gibraltar, Milwaukee to Kingston; barges Liegar, Milwaukee to Kingston: H. F. Church, Chicago to Ogdensburg; schrs Niagara, Kincardine to Kingston; H. Fitzbugh, Detroit to do; Victor, Toledo to do; Anna, Chatham to do.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 15.—Down—Props Arabia, Monitor, St. Joseph, Ontario, Huron City, Badger State, Ira, Hoover and consort, Raleigh and consort, Egyptian and consort; seths Wend the Wave, C. J. Magill, John Bell, Stephens, The wave, C. J. Magili, John Beil, Stephens,
Up-Props Germania and barges, Glasgow and
barges, D. F. Rose and barges; schrs M. J. Cummings, George G. Houghton, Camden, Ladv McDonald, Porter, D. M. Bond, J. O. Thayer & Son,
Franz Sigel, E. Fitzgerald, Montmorency, Monwind-South, gentle; weather cloudy.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEFORT, Oct. 15.—Arrived—Prop Peerless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Sanshine, Ottawa, 6,300 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 1,600 bu oats, 200 bu rye,

9, 984 lbs seed. 9, 984 lbs seed.
Cleared—Props Jack Robertson, LaSalle, 35, 900 ft lumber, 25, 000 lath; Merchant, Havana, 85, 667 ft lumber; Board of Trade, LaSalle, 86, 913 ft lumber.
BRIDGEFORT, Oct. 15—9 p. m.—Arrived—First National, Kankakee Feeder, 6, 200 bn corn, 218 bn ree. bu rye. Cleared—Props Brilliant, Morris, 100,000 shin-gles; Iron Clad, Joliet, 95,301 ft lumber.

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The freight market was rather quiet. Vessels were held at former rates. Carriers were asking 5c for corn and 5%@5%c fo wheat to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 82,000 bu wheat, 40,000 bu corn, and 150,000 bu osta. To Buffalo—Prop Roanoke, wheat and cats: barge Adams, cats. To Erie—Prop Philadelphia, wheat To Oswego—Schr J. Magee, corn. To Sandusky—Schr J. C. King, wheat at 55gc. To Ogdensburg—Schr Amaranth, corn through.

At Toledo, Saturday, the rate on corn to Buffalo was 25gc and 6e to Ogdensburg.
Shippers offered \$1.62\footnote{9} yesterday for lumber from Muskegon—an advance of 12\footnote{9}c.

THE LAKE SURVEY. THE LAKE SURVEY.

The sixtieth map resulting from the labors of the United States Lake Survey Corps of Engmeers was completed Saturday. It is a map of Lake Ontario, and shows a portion of Niagara River and the entrance into the River St. Lawrence. It gives the shore and the depth of water along the entire American coast, and is accompanied. the shore and the depth of water along the entire American coast, and is accompanied with the use-ful information to navigators that is found in the charts issued by th's department. It is grawn on a scale of one-four-hundred-thousandth of the original measurement. Sixty detail maps are con-densed in this chart, which will be forwarded at once to Washington, and within a month litho-graphed copies of it can be obtained by saffing masters free of expense.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.

Special Dissociate The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 15.—Charters—To Buffalo, schr Marion W. Page, 46,000 bu wheat at 5½c; prop Java, 58,000 bu wheat, through; steambarge Ballentine, 42,000 bu wheat on private terms; to Oswego, schr Jennie Mathews, 18,500 bu wheat at 5%c; Eb Cleveland, schr Three Brothers, 24,000 bu barley at 4½c.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Eng., Pa., Oct. 15.—Arrivals—Schr Sea-Gull, Detroit; schr Garibaldi, Toronto; schr Mary, Port Colborne; schrs Harvest Queen, Col. Lem Eils-worth, Buffalo.
Departures—Schr Sea-Gull, Oswego.
Mary, Port Colborne; schr

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.—The little stmr Bret Harte, which has been in the excursion business at this port most of the season, left for Green Bay yesterday, where she will be employed in the fisheries for two months. Capt. Blewett, the owner of the steamer, commands her ... Capt. William Doll will sail the schr Advance in the lumber trade the remainder o the season....The steam-barge Colin Campbell was tied up yesterday by the Millville Insurance Comрапу, to secure the payment of a premium note amounting to \$300. Отнев Рокта.—Buffalo sailors have been strik-

ing for \$2 per day, and a non-striker was whipped Friday for not joining the movement...The con-solidated *Post and Tribune*, of Detroit, come with an improvement in its marine matter, both in quality and amount....Dec. 1, and not Nov. 1, is the date upon which the Welland Canal will be closed to navigation.... The United States steamer Fessenden has returend to her anchorage in the river, off the foot of Bates street. Detroit... The pile work between the east pier of the viaduct bridge and the dock at Cleveland is to be removed and the space given up to tugs, canal-boats, and the like.... The schr R. B. Hayes was not sunnched at Gibraltar as was originally intended. She will probably slide off the stocks about the middle of this week.... Capt. John Horn, Jr., of Detroit, has received from the Secretary of the Royai Humane Society of Dublin, Ireland, an official communication recognizing his services in saving human lives. Toronto Giobe, 13th: "There appears to be quite a lively demand for vessels at present, and if the railways were only in full operation bringing down the grain from the country stations, vessels would get rates to pay."... Supervising-inspector Cook left Detroit vosterday on a visit to Chicago, Milwankee, Grand Haven, Marquette, and other ports, to inquire into the workings of the local inspection offices at those ports. He will return to Detroit the latter part of the week.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and clearance for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock las

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRYALS—Stmrs Chicago, Manitowoe, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sandries. Props Fountain City Bufalo, sundries; Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; James Davidson, Buffalo, coal; Q. C. Baidwin, Escanaba, Iron-ore; G. T. Hoch, Sundries, audries; M. Grob, Manistee, G. Hoch, Sundries, audries; M. Grob, Manistee, G. Hoch, Sundries, audries, M. Grob, Manistee, G. Holand, Sundries, M. Grob, Manistee, G. Holand, wood; Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; Joses, Holland, wood; Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; Joses, Holland, wood; Carrier, Muskegon, lumber; Hosse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; Merickie, Menekaunee, lumber; Eldorado, Menekaunee, lumber; Eldorado, Menekaunee, lumber; Hore, Lumber; A. Huss, Grand Haven, lumber; Mari, Ludington, lumber; Lower, Lawson, Huskegon, lumber; Joses, Lawson, Huskegon, lumber; Apprentice Roy, Grand Haven, lumber; Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber; Mercher, Ludington, lumber; Coll, Ludington, lumber; Mercher, Ludington, lumber; Coll, Ludington, lumber; Mercher, Ludington, lumber; Coll, Ludington, lumber; Mercher, Ludington, lumber; Sows Bartion, Jiander, Markegon, lumber; Hoser, Muskegon, lumber; Coll, Ludington, lumber; Mercher, Muskegon, lumber; Sows Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, tics; S. P. Wilson, Saugatuck, lumber, Delaware, Buffalo, 37,300 bu corn; schr Adriatic, Sustrialo, Collingwood, 23, 1sd bu corn; schr Rising Star, Buffalo, 10,075 bu wheat; seth Repaile, Buffalo, 20, 25, 877 bu wheat; seth Repaile, Buffalo, 20, 25, 877 bu corn; schr Adriatic, Bluffton, 5 tons hay; schr Groton, Collingwood, 23, isə bu corn; schr Rising Star, Buffaio, 19,075 bu wheat; schr Republic, Buffaio, 20,877 bu corn; prop Sovereign, Montreal, 18,000 bu wheat; schr Annie Vought, Buffaio, 51,300 bu barley; prop Charles Rietz, Mailstee, 300 bu corn, 600 fu oats, and sundries; schr Nellie Wilder, Ogdensburg, 20,250 bu corn; stmr. Albena, Muskegon, 10 bris flour, 4 bris oil, 6 bris pork, and sundries; prop Fountain City, Buffaio, 1,500 bris flour, 120 bags timothy seed, and 1,593 bags flax seed; prop Fountain City, Point St. Ignace, 25 bris flour, 50 sacks feed; Mackinaw, 21 bris flour, and sundries; schr H. B. Burger, Ludington, 100 bu corn, 125 bu oats; schr C. Barreer, Ludington, 100 bu corn, 125 bu oats; schr C. R. Merritt, Kingston, 18,275 bu wheat; schr Harve Bissell, Sandusky, 38,000 bu wheat; schr Harve Dedensburg, 18, 236 be corn; prop 6, 7, Heath, Saucuck, sundries; 236 be corn; prop 6, 7, Heath, Saucuck, sundries; 236 be corn; 10 tons feed prop Philledphia, Eric. 30,000 when the corn of t

SUICIDE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., Oct. 15.—The body of William E. Stich, Township Assessor, was found in the woods near this city at 11 o'clock last night. All the circumstances indicate a case of deliberate suicide. Mr. Stich, with a double-barreled shot gun and dog, left his home at 4 o'clock Satur-

day afternoon for a squirrel hunt, as he informed a neighbor. Not returning at night, day atternoon for a squirrei unit, as he informed a neighbor. Not returning at night, and his absence being still observed the next morning, a feeling of anxiety was awakened, which, as the hours passed by, was greatly intensified by the appearance and strange action of the dog that had accompanied Mr. Stich. After remaining on watch over the remains through the night and part of the next day, the faithful animal came howling to his dead master's home, and then returned to the woods. Search was at once instituted, with the result above mentioned. Mr. Stich, after providing himself with a forked stick of the proper length, had turned his gun so that the muzzle of one of the barrels rested against his head, immediately over the left eye. In this position he, with the forked stick, pressed upon the trigger, which promptly responded to the touch and sent the whole of the leaden charge crashing through his brain. Death must have been instantaneous, as the unfortunate man was found just as he had fallen, with his legs crossed as they probably were when he braced the gun to his purpose, and the forked stick still retained in his clenched hand. No cause calculated to produce a suicidal condition of mind in Mr. Stich has yet been suggested. He was 25 years of age, unmarried, and bore an excellent character in the community. He was Secretary of Marion Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., by which Order he this afternoon was buried.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 15.—In West Cedar

buried.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 15.—In West Cedar Rapids last evening, Charles Harkner committed suicide by shooting himself through the leart. Intemperance was the cause. He leaves a wife and child in nearly destitute circum-

a wife and clind in the Chicago Tribina.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Joseph K. Stephenson, formerly a business man of Detroit, committed suicide with morphine yesterday at Inkster, where he was keeping hotel. His mother died Saturday, and this, with business troubles, led to the act.

MULCTED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 .- Judge Swing announce from the Bench to-day the decision of Judge Brown, of Eastern Michigan, in the libel suit of John T. Gillson, of West Virginia, against Faran & McLean, proprietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, which was tried about a year ago, and judgment awarded plaintiff in the sum of \$3,875. The petition for a new trial is overruled, and judgment given on the verdict. Interest at 6 per cent from Oct. 3, 1876, together with the costs of the court, will make the damages about \$4.900.

A WORKINGMEN'S TRIUMPH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 15.—At the special city

election for Mayor to-day, about two-thirds of a full vote was cast, and the election resulted in the choice of W. E. Woodward, the Working man's candidate. Woodward is a newspaper foreman, and had a majority of 34 over his opponent, A. G. Adams, a prominent leather mer chant and President of the Board of Trade.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade of this city to-day, a memorial was adopted praying Congress that the Resumption act be at once unconditionally repealed, and that an equalization in the value of gold and United States Treasury notes be effected with time and increased economy in expenditures; that silver be unconditionally remonetized, and replaced on the same basis it stood upon before being demonetized by Congress; that the contraction of the currency be stopped; that the power to contract it be taken from the Secretary of the Treasury; and that the United States Treasury notes be made a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where the obligation itself demands discharge in coin.

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Benny and his kitten have long had the confess corner at every Christmas fineside where English nursery-sones are sunc. "Lemmbis Enquirer."

Some are sunc. "Lemmbis Enquirer."

London Atkentonia alroad, as well as as home, have testified a unionities alroad, as well as as home, have testified and the classical finish of her work to the sunatas of Beethoven and the pictures of Raphael. "-Home Journal.

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THE

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11

STEAMERS

There were only seven Aldermen present last night, so the Council adjourned until Wednesday evening, this action having been decided upon at the morning meeting.

D. B. Gould, the St. Louis Directory man, is stopping at the Tremont House. He is around here to look through the cemeteries in order to get some fresh names for his next edition.

Sam P. Skinner, cashler of the Stockton Hotel, Cape May, N. J., returned to the city yesterday from Fernandina, Fla., whither he had gone to attend his father, who was suffering from a severe attack of yellow fever.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building) was as follows: 8 z. m., 64 degrees; 10 z. m., 70; 12 m., 75; 3 p. m., 77; 7 p. m., 67. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.15; 7 p. m., 30.08.

Out of respect to the memory of Dan O'Hara, and to give the city employes an opportunity to fifer a last tribute of regard to the deceased, he City-Hall was closed yesterday, and many if the employes attended the funeral services. Fix your furnaces, get your stoves in order, prepare your plants and garden for frosts; in short, go to the Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, No. 145 Fifth avenue, and select good men for doing the inevitable routine work of fall and winter.

Mr.J. Fred Waggoner writes to The Tribune:
'Owing to misrepresentations having been nade by divers persons, I will say that it is only in copies of the Home Cook Book, sold by the chicago Home for the Friendless, that they lerive a benefit."

The cases against F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, Parker R. Mason, and Roelle, Junker & Co., of this city, in which they were charged with having conspired to defraud the revenue, ere dismissed last week by Judge Blatchford, of the District Court, New York.

At the request of the Bar Association the members of the Bar in this city will meet in Judge Farwell's room this morning at 10 a.m., informally, to pay a taken of their respect, and give a welcome to the Judges of the new Appellate Court, who convene this morning for the first time to hold court.

The connection of the water supply and discharge spipes with the new pump of the Lake View Water-Works will be made to-night, to-morrow, and to-morrow night, during which time the water will be shut off from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. Those interested will please take notice and lay in a sufficient supply of "Michigan cocktails."

Mr. George B. Armstrong, the accomplished musical and art critic of the Inter-Ocean, was married last Saturday to Miss Louise Adele Harper, youngest daughter of the late Louis Harper, LL. D., Professor of Natural Sciences in the University of Mississippi. The happy young folks have gone on a brief wedding trip, and are followed by the good wishes of their many friends in Chicago.

Man lection of officers for Comyany F, First Regiment, I. N. G., was held at their armory last night, which resulted as follows: Captain, E. B. Knox: First Lieutenant, William Black. The boys then fell in, marched to the residence of their new Captain; not finding him at home gave three cheers and a rousing "tiger," and returned to their armory in high good humor with the new order of things.

At a meeting of subscribers to the \$50,000 capital stock of the American Mining Agency Company, held yesterday the following were elected officers and Directors: D. W. Page, President; Philip Walsworth, Vice-President; M. F. Skinner, Secretary; F. E. Morse, Treaturer; A. P. W. Skinner, General Manager. Prof. G. A. Mariner will have charge of the assaying and chemical departments.

saying and chemical departments.

Justice of the Peace Joseph Poliak, being a man not given to practical joking, was much nouplussed yesterday by a number of women—young and good-looking—who all day long infested his office looking for a situation as cierk. They came in droves, by twos and threes, and singly; till Joseph was at a loss to know how it happened that all the female world had suddenly taken to situation-hunting. The apparent mystery was explained by an advertisement in The Tribune. Some wag had advertised that a female clerk was wanted at Room 1, No. 192 Clark street, and hence the rush.

The art-galleries of the Exposition are kent.

amtog them some of the finest water-colors, Hopkinson Smith's large forest interior, Bellows' mili-pond, Wallin's head of a fisherman, and W. P. Smith's little studies. Oil-pictures by both the Beards, Nicoll, Brown, etc., are sold, and Miss Durfee reports many other sales pending. It is rumored that the artists are allowing great reductions in their prices, and altogether it seems probable that a considerable number of good pictures from this collection will be kept here.

will be kept here.

Mrs. Young, of No. 261 Ontario street, and her two sons, aged 2 and 4 years, had a narrow escape yosterday from a horrible death. The lady drove up in a private carriage to No. 275 Chicago avenue, and sent the driver to run a message, he having first fastened the horses to a heavy weight. Suddenly they became frightened, and breaking the hitching-strap, dashed up the street. Near Franklin street Mrs. Young bravely threw her oldest boy out. Farther on the vehicle collided with a grocery wagon, and both hind wheels were snapped off. Running along on the remnants of the vehicle, the runnways turned on Market street and ran several blocks, when they were stopped by C. Peterson, of No. 183 Sedgwick street. Mrs. Young and the younger child were more frightened than hurt, and the oldest boy received only a slight cut over the eye.

The Webster avenue people are in a sad dilemms. A rabid Spitz dog has been seen and felt in their midst, as a dozen persons will testify. Some one got up courage enough to sneak through alleys and over fences to the police station, there to give the alarm. Lieut. Macauley shut himself up, and detailed Officer Zlegler to hunt up the dog. This officer was detailed not because he was the most unpopular man, but because his calves were large enough for several dogs' lunchons. He hunted about all day with a "pop" in cither hand, but found no canine. In the afternoon, however, Sergt. Lloyd espied a happy Spitz cavorting about the trees on Lincoln avenue, and he went for the canine. Each thought the other mad, and the result was the dog got the worst of it. But they don't know whether the right. Spitz was shot or not. Several persons and hordes of dogs are said to have been bitten by the rabid canine.

hordes of dogs are said to have been bitten by the rabid canine.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan received information yesterday that the difficulties at El Paso and San Elisanzario were entirely between citizens of the State of Texas, as heretofore stated in The Tribume, who were Mexicans and Americans by birth. The whole trouble arose about the salt deposits. Lewis Cordier, one of the ringleaders in the riot, was killed by Judge Howard on the 11th inst.

A dispatch from Gen. Pope, dated Fort Leavenworth, to Gen. Sheridan, received yesterday, stated that three chiefs and 187 Apaches had surrendered at Wingate, and that their horses and arms would be taken from them. Other Indians were expected to surrender, and probably the whole band of Warm Spring and Apaches would soon do likewise. Gen. Pope had ordered the Indians who had given themselves up to be sent dismounted to the old agency at Canada Alimosa for the present. He expected to soon inform the Department what, in his opinion, was the best way to dispose of the captive.

in his opinion, was the best way to dispose of the captive.

MINISTERIAL MERTINGS.

The regular weekly meetings of the pastors of this city were not as numerous yesterday as usual, owing to the fact that the Prestylerians are absent at the Synod at Rochelle, the Methodists at Princeton, and the Episcopalians at Boston, attending the Convention. The Congregationalists met at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Rev. W. H. Brewster presided over a large stendance, there being present a large representation from the Pacific Coast. After the customary devotional exercises, "Home Missions" was announced as the subject before the meeting, and, after it had been discussed, the meeting adjourned. The meeting of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Bishop Chency in the chair. The Rev. W. J. Hunter, of St. Paul's Church, setched the sermon which he had preached the day before, and, after a discussion thereof, the meeting adjourned. The Baotist Pastors met at the headquarters, No. 71 Randolph street. Dr. Chency was called upon to preside, and the services were opened with mayer by the Rev. Dr. Hobart. In the theence of the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Kimball ead the minutes of a previous meeting, and hey were accepted. Dr. Jackson read an alteres upon the constitution and government of the local church at the time of the

Apostles. It was lengthy, occupying nearly al-the time of the Conference, and, after a short

Apostles. It was lengthy, occupying nearly all the time of the Conference, and, after a short discussion of the subject the meeting adjourned.

**Palmer Houss—O. P. Shiras, Dubuque; C. F. Hazeltine, Philadeiphia; Joseph Wilson, New York; the Rev. R. L. Stevens, Albany, O.; O. H. Raymond, Detroit; Madame Filmer, Paris; Gen. Brooks, United States Army; S. M. Bennett, Omaha; J. H. Belcher, New York; H. C. Parmiey, Painesville, O.; the Hon. O. Brown, Albany; Dr. W. F. McAllister, San Francisco... **Grand Pacific—N. S. Murphey, Milwankee; James O. Albright, Scranton, Pa.; C. M. Underhill, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Hon. E. P. Carpenter, Massachusetts; Judge Webber, Chairman of the Appellate Court; Judge W. W. Heston, Dixon: Judge D. T. Murphey, Woodstock; W. W. Gates, Jackson, Tenn.; Sherman Parls, New York; J. N. Woolworth, Omaha; F. W. Stewart, Lafayette, Ind.; Richard Long, Pittsburg; John T. Raymond, New York; G. T. Rafferty, Pittsburg. .. Sherman House—J. W. Cary, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, Elysia; the Hon. Thomas Dana, Boston; F. B. Washburn, Louisville; George E. Dougherty, Buffalo; the Hon. J. N. Burleigh, Boston; the Rev. G. W. Johnson, Cleveland; Edwin Baylise, Massilon, O.; the Hon. J. B. Smith, Wisconsin; Washington Libby, New York...

Tremont House—Frank P. Woodbury, Rockford; A. H. Park, Park Place Hotel, Madison, Wis.; E. C. Simmons, St. Louis; the Hon. James R. Harriman, Green Bay, Wis.; the Hon. Joseph Brown, ex-Mayor of St. Louis; William Booth, New York, U. P. Gardiner, Dayton, O.; Col. R. N. Wade, New York; Col. J. B. Eaton, Jackson; the Hon. J. H. Whittaker, Toledo: C. F. Barrow, Detroit; the Hon. E. Lamphere. New Jersev; Samuel Laib, Cincinnati; J. H. Hills, J. P. Poor, Boston; N. C. Hudson, James Ward, St. Louis. ... Commercial—W. A. Sampson, Cincinnati; H. H. Moody, Greenville, Ill.; A. A. Richards, Detroit; M. P. Brady, San Francisco; R. J. Saipe, Cieveland, O.

EARTH TO EARTH.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DAN O'HARA.

The funeral services of the late Danie Patrick's Catholic Church, on Desplaines street For an hour or so prior to the time annound for the solemn high mass to be celebrated, the residence of the deceased, at the correr of San-gamon and Adams streets, was surrounded by ance of honest Dan before it was laid under th mold. The face wore a pleasant smile, and, in the words of a familiar formula, "looked nat ket, on which were engraved on a silver plate the letters of his name and the number of his years. Below this was a silver cross with the Latin benediction "Requiescat in Pace." A floral cross of tube roses and smilax, from Mrs. H. D. Colvin, was laid at the foot of the coffin, and at the head was a stand with a crucifix, a gold candelabrum, and vases o

crucifix, a gold candelabrum, and vases of flowers.

A stream of people flocked into the house to look at the remains. The Common Council came in a body to attend the funeral, the members of the County Board, and nearly all the prominent officials of the city. A great many "puir bodies" wandered sadly in to take a farewell of one who had been in a large sense of the word their benefactor,—for Dan was emphatically and practically a friend to the poor. The policemen came with crape over their stars, and the firemen with their trumpets in mourning. All classes of citizens were there, all grieved at the departure of this great-hearted, honest, benignant soul from the world. The streets were lined with men, and women, and little ones as the funeral cortege passed from the residence to the church. There were "troops of friends." Big funerals are familiar sights, but this funeral was unique in that the great concourse of followers to the grave were each and all personal friends of the deceased. And there were signs of mourning in those making up the sad procession that were not borrowed from the drygoods store.

sion that were not borrowed from the drygeods store.

To give a list of the prominent persons who attended the funeral would be simply to slice dut a great many pages from the City Directory. The pall-bearers were Amos Plamondon, Charles Walsh, Alexander Sullivan, P. M. Cleary, ex-Mayor Colvin, Thomas Brenan, James McGeary, Justice Scully, John T. Corcoran, and Michael Keeley.

At the church a solemn high mass was celebrated, conducted by the Rev. P. J. Conway, assisted by Fathers O'Neill, Noonan, and Gallagher. Appropriate music was rendered by the organist of the church, and among the numbers "Come, Ye Disconsolate," was beautifully sung by Mrs. McGuire.

THE REV. FATHER O'NEILL

rested his office looking for a situation as cherk. They came in droves, by twos and threes, and singly: till Joseph was at a loss to know how it happened that all the female world had suddenly taken to situation-hunting. The apparent mystery was explained by an advertisement in The Tribune. Some wag had advertised that a female clerk was wanted at Room 1, No. 193 Clark street, and hence the rusb.

The art-galleries of the Exposition are kept open for two or three days for the convenience of persons contemplating purchases. A considerable number of sales have been effected during the closing hours of the exhibition, are ting them some of the finest water-colors, Hopkinson Smith's large forest interior. Bell-was assets and the convenience of the closing hours of the exhibition, are ting the closing hours of the exhibition, are ting the moment of the finest water-colors, Hopkinson Smith's large forest interior. Bell-was assets as a constant of the closing hours of the exhibition, are ting the closing hours of the exhibition to the consideration of the life here to seek the life which is immortal. He saw many stalwart, prosperous men around him on this occasion bowed down with grief. They had come to lay aside the of those men sion bowed down with grief. They had come to lay aside one of those men who was a representative man in the community—the noble, generous, honest-hearted Daniel O'Hara. We were called on to mourn the shortness of the days of one who has stood honorably before the community for quarter of a century,—one whose every act has been open to scrutiny, and who has never been found delinquent in any office of trust to which the people called him. His failings were on the surface of his character, but his solid virtues of integrity and charity were known only to his most familiar friends. They were hidden behind a rough exterior. Those who knew Daniel O'Hara only in his hours of relaxation, who knew the buoyancy of his nature, might have been led to suppose that behind all this bon hommie there was no deep religious conviction, no sense of the solemn importance of life. This, said the Reverent Father, was a great mistake, for no man was more serious at least the terminance of him the control of life. This, said the Reverence Father, was a great mistake, for no man was more serious at heart in his religious convictions than Mr. O'Hara. It would be a consolation to all his friends and relatives to know that death did not take him unawares, that he was prepared for the great change which he knew was not far off. So that we mourned not as those who have no hope.

So that we mourned not as those who have no hope.

The Reverend Father spoke of the noble qualities of the deceased in glowing terms. He was never weary of devoting his time, his purse, and his personal attention to those who needed help. He was always alive to the call of the distressed. No man in need ever appealed to him in vain. And as a public officer, he has left a record behind him of which his children may be proud. There was not a single penny unaccounted for in the important positions to which his fellow-citizens had often elected him.

The Reverend Father concluded by an exhortation to all the friends of the departed to pray for the repose of his soul. He spoke of the intimate communion of the two works—the world of the flesh and the world of the spirit—and of the influence which the prayers of an earnest heart had upon the welfare of the departed soul. The closing portion of the discourse might be appropriately summed up in the noble lines:

Pray for my soul: More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of; wherefore let thy

Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep and goal
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of pray
Both for themselves and those who call
friends.

For so the whole round earth is every way
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God
TO THE GRAVE.

At the close of the services the remains were
escorted to the depot by the mouraers. It was
a long procession, and all along the line of
march there were crowds of people standing on
the sidewalks. It was such a funeral as has not
been seen in the city for many years—not so the sidewalks. It was such a funeral as has not been seen in the city for many years.—not so much on account of the numbers attending, but by reason of the sincerity of the grief that filled the hearts of all who were there.

The coffin was covered with floral offerings, when it was deposited in the car. A special train of a large number of cars took the sorrowing friends to Calvary Cemetery, where the procession again formed, and then the final rites were performed.

performed.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

At a special meeting of the Common Council held prior to the funeral, after some eulogistic remarks on the deceased, Ald. Ryan offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote:

rising vote:

WHEREAS, Death having removed from our midst our esteemed citizen and faithful public officer, Daniel U-Hara, Esq.; and Maithful public officer, Daniel U-Hara, Esq.; and WHEREAS, He has proved one of the most efficient and homorable public servants;

Resolved, "That the City Council tender to the betweet a smily its heartfelt sympathy in their distression of affection, and direct that these resolutions of respect and condolence be promulgated to the various departments of the City Government, and that all city offices be closed for this day.

Resolved, That the Council, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Daniel O'Hara, do attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the City Clerk is hereby instructed to spread upon the journal of the Council the foregoing resolutions, and that copies thereof be furnished the press for publication, and also a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

WEST SIDE PARKS. COUNSELOB BONNET PREPARING AN OPINION.

Matters pertaining to the West Park Board are beginning to assume a trifle more tangible shape. Last Saturday afternoon the old mem-

ers of the Board came together and passed a esolution formally asking Mr. C. C. Bonney, heir attorney, to post himself upon the authorities, and advise them as to what course to pur-sue. They had already retained Mr. Bonney in the case, and he was at work, but doubtless he

sue. They had already retained Mr. Bonney in the case, and he was at work, but doubtless he required a more formal request for his services. This was the only business that came before this august body, which adjourned to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Yesterday Mr. Bonney was waited upon by a representative of The Tribune, who found him still at work upon his opinion, which he expects to have ready for the meeting of the Board this afternoon, or by to-morrow at farthest. He still claims to be of the same mind as when seen by the reporter last Thursday night.—that is, that the Governor has made a mistake in suspending the whilom members of the Park Board. It is expected Mr. Bonney's opinion will be quite an elaborate document. He stated yesterday that it was his intention to deal fairly with the ex-Commissioners, and involve them in no hopeless litigation. It he found, upon summing up the legal points and authorities, that they had no just title to the office, then he should advise them to step down and out gracefully, without involving any useless expense; but if he found that the Governor had no right to oust them thus summarily, then he considered that it would be a gross breach of duty on their part to turn over the office books, and papers to any person having no rightful authority to demand or receive them. This is the high moral position which Mr. Bonney assumes.

A visit to the office of the West Park Board found the Secretary, Mr. Millard, hard at work with

Mr. Bonney assumes.
A visit to the office of the West Park Board found the Secretary, Mr. Millard, hard at work with his clerks, doubtless getting matters into shape for the coming ordeal. That official stated that for the coming ordeal. That official stated that there was nothing new in regard to the subject in question so far as he was aware. Up to yesterday morning none of the new appointees had qualified that he knew of, though he understood that Mr. Wilcox had been observed to go into the Court-House that morning, and it was possible that before this he had qualified. He said the Board met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but immediately adjourned without transacting business of any kind.

The report of the expert, Robert McChesney, appointed by the West Town Board to investigate the affairs of the West Park Board some time since, was received from the printers yes-

gate the affairs of the West Park Board some time since, was received from the printers yesterday evening. The report is quite an extensive affair, and several thousand copies were struck off, 500 of which are to be sent to some of the more prominent taxpayers of the West Side, and the balance to be kept in the office of the Town Board subject to call. The Park Board, it is understood, ordered 1,500 additional copies for its own distribution, so it is surmised that the people of the West Division will be pretty well advised of the contents ere many days have rolled by, a lengthy abstract of which have rolled by, a lengthy abstract of which was published in THE TRIBUNE some time ago.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury yesterday was in session but short time, and adjourned to attend the uneral of Dan O'Hara.

Thomas D. Barrett, Clerk of the Criminal Court, who was called to Boston a few days ago yesterday that he would be at his post again to

Commissioner Carroll was yesterday waited on by one of the numerous gang now at large who are offering to sell nominations, and was solicated to become a candidate for re-election. He respectfully declined to bite at the bait, being very well satisfied with the pro-ceedings in the Criminal Court Saturday. The County Attorney was in the Crimina

Court vesterday for the first time since the commencement of the trial of the indicate Commissioners. Notwithstanding he is being paid \$7,000 a year to look after the people's in terests, he was scated with the defendants. How beneficial his presence was by way of sug-gestion no one can yet tell.

gestion no one can yet tell.

Some weeks ago Mrs. Charlotte Smith took a little waif from the County Jair to raise. Her attention was fastened on the little chap because he was bright and full of promise. He has disappointed the most lively expectation, and vesterday she was anxious to return him. The little fellow, she says, is entirely unmanageable, yet he is only about 7 years of age.

THE COURT-HOUSE DOME ABROAD.

The Berlin (Germany) Building News has been computing the beights of the different buildings and domes of the world, and in a late number publishes the result, in which the new Court-

and domes of the world, and in a late number publishes the result, in which the new Court-House figures. Its computations have been made on the supposition that the Court-House is to have a dome,—that the plans adopted by the county are to be carried out, and the Court-House dome is made the fourth highest, while the building itself is the nineteenth highest. The dome of the Cathedral at Milan is put down as the highest; St. Peter's, at Rome, comes next: St. Paul, London, next; and the Court-House next. They have not heard over there yet of the fact that the foundation for our dome was made by the county "Ring?" to cost double it ought to, nor of the causes which have conspired to make the work end with the foundation.

spired to make the work end with the foundation.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon. All the members were present, except Messrs. Tabor, sick, and McCaffrey, on trial in the Criminal Court. Mr. Schmidt was called to the chair.

The only business was the drawing of a Grand Jury for November. The following were drawn:
John Hanlon, Peter Dox, M. M. Gernhardt, J. F. Bell, Henry Goede, Michael Harty, William Whitney, Godfrey J. Baker, Frank Wright, William Missiller, S. W. Klursley, Julian Fitch, Moses Hook, Daniel Tickel, C. F. Vettergreen, August Hartwig, Adolph Muller, Fred Baade, Asa Williams, Michael Gormiey, Dennis Curtin, James Duffy, and Jacob Duweiss.

The Board then adjourned until this afternoon, for the reason, it was said, that some of the members were attending a funeral.

CRIMINAL.

John Mahoney and J. F. Merritt, of No. 145 Sangamon street, had an altercation yesterday afternoon in a West Washington street livery stable, in which Mahoney made a half successf effort to chew off his antagonist's ear. He was locked up in the Madison Street Station.

Horses and buggies were yesterday stolen from Abraham Jacobs, of No. 523 Canal street, W. W. Dempster, 181 West Washington, and Commissioner James Bradley. The latter's rig was driven away by a man named Gould, for whom the police are at present searching.

John Scanlon was caught late Saturday night by Officer Londeck trying to break into a house near the corner of Thirty-seventh and Dearborn streets. He offered considerable re-

Dearborn streets. He offered considerable resistance, and snapped a revolver full in the face of the officer, and in return was pretty severely beaten. Justice Summerfield held him in \$2,000 bail to the Unimal Court.

Minor arrests: Frank Griffin, prowling about the Laclede House and trying to stea; Joseph McLoughlin, lareeny of a bolt of muslin from the store of J. P. McEldowney, No. 141 Halsted street; Joseph K. Clair, lareeny of \$17 froin Jennic King, of No. 34 Union street; C. W. Peterson, lareeny from A. Leiff: Edward Fitzgerald, of No. 75 North Market street, adultery with Ann Murphy, a servant at No. 76 Market street, upon complaint of Edward's wife.

Edward Stanton, 62 years of age, residing at

Edward Stanton, 62 years of age, residing at No. 11 Erie street, is locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with assaulting Mrs. P. Grady, of No. 8 Huron street, with a deadly weapon. They first quarreled about the antics of a boy. Stanton slapped the woman in the face. Her three daughters hastened to avenge the insult, and they, too, were getting the wor of it, when the mother rushed to their a Stanton then hit her over the head with a car laying open the scalp in several places.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Washingtonian Home will be held this evening at the Home at half-past 7 o'clock.

The Northwestern Hardware Association will hold a two days' convention at the Tremont House, commencing at 10 o'clock this morning. The quarterly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society will be held in the new hall of the Society, northwest corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets, this evening at half-past 7, sharp.

A regular meeting of the Douglas Literary Association will be held to-night at 7:30, sharp, in their hall in Metropolitan Block. Important business will come before the meeting. The public is invited.

A special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum is called for Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan avenue. Important business commands the attention of the entire Board. A meeting of delegates to the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association will be held in the Palmer House club-room (on the "entre sol," State street corner) Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., for preliminary organization. Dr. John Lord, LL.D., will open a course of

shey Hall next Monday at 3 o'clock, and continue them every Monday and Thursday during six weeks. A list of Dr. Lord's subjects will be found in his advertisement; he has had great success in the same system of lectures in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Delegates to the Congregational National Council at Detroit, Wednesday, Oct. 17, can rely on reduced fares over the railroads, as fol-lows: Round-trip tickets from Chicago to De-troit, to hand on presentation of condentials lows: Round-up the test that the troit, to be had on presentation of credential over the Michigan Central and Michigan Soutern; over the Northwestern and Chicago Rock Island, full fare going and one-fifth returns.

The second of the course of "Round the World" entertainments will be given in Trinity M. E. Church this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Scotland and France." The choice programme of national music and song, together with pictures, costumes, reading, etc., and a lecture by the Rev. W. F. Crofts, who has trav-eled in those countries, will make the occasion one of great interest, and it is hoped will secure a large attendance.

a large attendance.

The annual gathering of the Baptists of Illinois will begin Thursday next at Springfield. A large attendance is expected from all portions of the State. The anniversaries begin with the thirty-second annual meeting of the Pastoral Union, which occupies one day. Friday evening occurs the thirty-third annual meeting of the General Association, in which the missionary, educational, and Sunday-school interests of the State will be fully represented. An excursion has been planned for delegates over the Illinois Central Road, to start Thursday morning. Tickets for the round trip, \$5, can be had of the Baptist Publication Society, No. 71 Randolph street.

All members of the committees of The Trip-

All members of the committees of THE TRI All members of the committees of THE TRIBUNE Home Club are requested to meet at the elub-room of the Sherman House on Friday, Oct. 19, 1877. 2 p. m. Business of importance is to be transacted, and it is necessary all should be present. The Committees are: Executive—Grandma Oldways, Aunt Nancy, Aunt Lucy, Mrs. Dr. Major, Mrs. Monte; on Charity—Mrs. Warren, Robbins, and Irving: Reception—Mrs. Roundy, Saunders, and Edna; Membership—Nanie C., Mrs. Goodwillie and Lincoln; Grievances—Widow Bedott, E. G. Cook, and Miss Strickler; Entertainment—Mabel, Schess, Madge Madcap, Geranium, Yiddie.

SUBURBAN.

The Trustees of Hyde Park met at the Village Hall yesterday afternoon, a full Board present. A large number of bills were passed, among street improvement.

ed in a proposed ordinance. That official is to have complete control of the Fire Department, to have a horse and burge, and to be paid a salary. The Board resolved to add further duties and bring them up at a future meeting.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. A large and very pleasant assemblage, com-posed apparently of select family parties, came down to the New Chicago last evening to learn from Bartley Campbell "how women love." The cozy little auditorium was made to re-echo all the evening with a kind of apwhich was not usherial, and ther were frequent calls for the member of the company to come before the curtain-all of which was an agreeable token that Mr. Campbell's play is one calculated to please. It may be that the audience were tickled into these of recurring bursts of kindly enthusiasm by occasional flashes of wit and sentiment in the dialogue, rather than from sympathy with the characters, or admiration of the art with which the story is told; if so, the author has certainly displayed admirable tact in the way he collists their attention, for very few playwrights of modern date would venture to divert much attention to the dialogue from the "situations." In the case of "How Women Love" there is much that is natural and forci ble in theatric effect, with occasional lapses into what will be generally condemned as weak and purposeless. As a whole, the story full of action, and the personage introduced are clearly drawn, some of then introduced are clearly drawn, some of them being indeed real additions to current stage characterization. Yet, in order to get at a climax, the author permits himself to drop into certain wild vagaries, and adopt—at least in one instance—some attenuated trick which would be worthy of the writer of a New York Weekly romance. The drama relates how Reuben Craiq (Mr. Norris) loved Mabei Morgam (Estelle Mortimer), a pretty but thoughtless girl of fashion, who was incapable of any abiding love for any one. They get married, and soon begin to appreciate that they have made a mistake. Meanwhile Claire L'Moyne (Rosa Rand), an orphan, and a pure-hearted, high-minded, self-Meanwhile Claire L'Moyne (Rosa Rand), an orphan, and a pure-hearted, high-minded, self-sacrificing creature, has become secretly enamored of Reuben, who fails to see it in that light, much to the distress of Claire. The latter at the same time has won the undying love of an honest miner, Joe Comstock (W. H. Leake), who is ready to make all sorts of sacrifices for her sake. A highly effective seene occurs between these two in the second act, where Joe blurts out his long-pent-up passion for the girl, and she tells him that she caunot return his love. There are some bickerings between the married pair, and the insidious foe of domestic peace makes his appearance in the shape of one George Silaby (L. R. Willard). Reuben goes off one day to escort Claire on some picus mission, and Mobel listens to the insinuations of Silaby and elopes with him. The husband comes back and finds himself abandoned and disgraced. He goes to the dogs, and in the fourth act we find him in a prison, condemned to death for having shot Silaby. Through the efforts of the brave Claire, however, he is saved, and eventually united to the, after the knowledge that the faithless Mabel is dead. Joe is sacrificed, of course, to the desires of the two selfish lovers, and a faint compensation is dealt out in marrying him off orphan, and a pure-hearted, high-minded, sell Mabel is dead. Joe is sacrificed, of course, to the desires of the two selfish lovers, and a faint compensation is dealt out in marrying him off at the end to Roxy Craig (Miss Josie Batchelder), one of your rough diamonds, who plays a conspleuous part in the carly scenes of the play. The weak point in the plot is the cause assigned for the elopement, which is not made very clear nor very strong. The same incident is better defined in the play of "East Lynne." Here one cannot help saving this is rather a thin is better defined in the play of "East Lynne." Here one cannot help saying this is rather a thin excuse, since the simple incident on which the catastrophe hinges could be so easily explained to all parties interested. The orison scene may be historical, but it certainly looks like an exaggeration, almost a burlesque. We suppose Mr. Campbell was led to introduce such a crowd of convicted felons (who have nothing to do with the story) not so much to illustrate life in the Sierras in 1856 as to introduce a very good type of the reckless gambler and loafer, Brady, who found a very clever exponent in Mr. Harold Forsberg.

The acting throughout was remarkably good, the piece was well set, and the audience were well pleased with it. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. A fine audience were present last evening to witness the first production here of "Sardanapalus," which was brought out in a style of seenic magnificence in every way worthy of the house, and of the popular expectation concerning it. It is a pity that Byron's play should eve have been torn from its legitimate place in a volume to be made the medium of spectacular exhibitions. There is nothing dramatic in the piece, and it was never meant for representa-tion on the stage. It is a dramatic poem, intended for perusal in the closet. Howis generally admitted that Lord Byron could write poetry,—these long monologues and dreary dialogues, abbreviated as they are, become excessively wearisome when made to serve as a mere snowman's lecture to a series of scenic exhibitions and ballet performances. Even if Mr. Morton had read the lines well, they would have been tedious to an audience on the outlook for "splendid effects." As it was, his preaching was beyond measure irksome. As for the real entertainment, namely: the ballet, the picture of the Royal Palace, the festival, the hall of Nimrod, and the closing tableaux of the magnificent death of the lovers, they were all that was expected of them. The two dancers, De Rosa and Letournier, have few or any competitors on the American stage, and they are surrounded with a most attractive and well-disciplined corps of performers. The scenery is superb, and on the whole one could almost listen with patience to the preaching of Morton for the sake of seeing it all. This spectacle will be on the boards all the week. is generally admitted that Lord Byron

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Mr. John Raymond opened to a good house last evening in Bartley Campbell's "Risks," in which he give a humorous delineation of the in-surance bore. The play has been rewritten and considerably improved since first it was brought out in this city, and Mr. Raymond has found in Pembroke a happy opportunity for the display of his peculiar humor. The place was relished by the audience. THE PITTSBURG RIOTS. Appearance of Attorney-General Lear Before the Criminal Court.

He Proclaims Himself Every Inch an Attorney-General.

After Which He Pompously Threatens the Declaration of Martial Law.

Possibility that This Civil Lear Is Barking Up the Wrong Tree.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 15.—Attorney-General ear appeared before Judge Kirkpatrick in the Criminal Court this afternoon, and made an argument on the application of the Grand Jury o compel the attendance of the Governor and other State officials before them, and to certify in relation to the railroad riot in Pittsburg in July last. He explained that the words State secrecy were to be understood in the sense of privileged communications, he using the former phrase for the sake of brevity. He handed the Court a written answer to the present ment of the Grand Jury, and made an oral argument to prove that that body had acted without authority of law. He concluded with the statement that the Grand Jury had no right to subpæna witnesses that were not present on the spot at the time of the riots. If, however, the Court should, at the instance of the Grand Jury, issue an attachment for the arrest of the Governor, the Governor ould, if he desired, DECLARE MARTIAL LAW.

He did not wish to make any conflict of authority, however. The Assistant District-Attorney, private counsel for the Grand Jury, then arose and spoke. He gave the reasons, he understood them, that moved the Grand Jury to make their investigation and issue the subporna for the appearance of the Governor. He forcibly related the necessity of carrying out the investigation fully. He said that the Grand Jury did not wish to make the Governor reveal State secrets. He thought it

of the State to appear and throw what light on the matter he could. The Governor owed this to the citizens of the county. Upon the con-clusion of the argument, the Court said this was a matter of grave importance, and needed deep consideration, and the decision would, thefore, not be given at present, but at some future time.

THE LOPTY AIRS ssumed by the Attorney-General before the Court have been the subject of considerable anfavorable criticism by lawyers and others. He commenced his argument by saying that he had just learned that there was an Assistant Attorney here. He supposed he was elected under some special law. The Court said that the As sistant District-Attorney had no other powers than were given him by statute.

The Attorney-General-I presume that he is not superior to the Attorney-General of the State, officially. I mean, -not personally. Owing to
THE DEEP PEELING

on the subject, and a general desire for a thorough investigation, it is believed that the attachment will issue, and the Governor be given an opportunity to execute his threat to declare martial law.

CAUSE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S APPEAR-To the Western Associated Press.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.—The Hon. George Lear,
Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, appeared in the Criminal Court here before Judge peared in the Criminal Court here before Judge Kirkpatrick this morning, the hour of 10 o'clock having been fixed for hearing the State authorities on the question whether there are any State secrets which will justify their refusal to appear before the Graud Jury, now sitting, and to whom special authority was granted by the Court to investigate fully the causes which led to the riot and destruction of property. Among other witnesses summoned were Gov. led to the riot and destruction of property. Among other witnesses summoned were Gov. Hartranft, Adjutant-General Latta, Major-General Brinton, and Maj. Morris, of the Governor's staff. These gentlemen neglected to respond, whereupon the Grand Jury made a special presentment to the Court stating their position, and calling upon the Court to enforce their appearance by legal process. The Attorney-General requested a hearing before the statement should issue, hoping to convince the Court there was no power to complete them to appear, because

THEY WERE PRIVILEGED from disclosing State secrets. In Mr. Lear's answer to the application of the Grand Jury he set forth that Gov. Hartranft and others had no set forth that Gov. Hartranft and others had no knowledge of the late troubles in this county other than what they learned in their military and official capacity, and which were privileged communications, and the publication of which would be detrimental to State interests, and he averred that, naving in behalf of the Commonwealth examined severally such officers, he was satisfied that the best interests of the State will be subserved by their absence. He also pointed out the disordered condition of so also pointed out the disordered condition of society in the anthracite regions AS A FURTHER REASON

AS A FURTHER REASON
why the Governor should not be called from the
Capital. At the conclusion of Mr. Lear's remarks the Court announced that it would hold
the matter under advisement for the present.

HEROISM OF GAS-FITTERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.-But for the heroism of two gas-fitters this afternoon it is probable that the Grand Opera-House would have been the scene of a terrible fire. At five minutes past 2 o'clock, when several hundred people were in the theatre witnessing the matince performance of "The Danites," two employes of the Municipal Gas Company were at work in the Eighth avenue front basement, making new connections between the street-main and the pipes of the theatre building. They had cut out a piece from the old connecting pipe, and had plugged up the two openings thus made. Having tried one of the plugs with a lighted match and found it tight, John Farrell, one of the men, lit another match and held it to the the men, lit another match and held it to the second plug. This happened to be baily fitted; the escaping gas ignited, and a terrible explosion followed, forcing out the plug, knocking Farrell back several feet, and filling the place with fiame. As soon as he recovered from the shock, Farrell, with singular presence of mind, picked up his coat, made his way through the fiames, and wrapped the garment about the open pipe to smother the fire and lessen the flow of gas. He stood at the pipe until the gas was shut off, although the fire was all this time peeling the flesh off his hands, neck, face, and head. Officer Green, of the Sixteenth Precinct, summoning help, went down, turned off the gas, and aided in putting out the flames. Farrell and Sprague were found to be terribly burned on the hands, neck, face, and head. They were removed to the New York Hospital. The whole affair was managed in such a quiet and effectual way that no alarm was raised in the theatre, and the play went on without the precise in the way that no alarm was raised in the theatre and the play went on without the people in th audience discovering that a great danger had threatened them, and that it had only been warded off by the heroism of two noble work-

OUR GRAIN CROP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. New York, Oct. 15.—The Sun says the grain crop of the United States this autumn is a vast ncrease over that of any preceding year in the history of the country. It amounts in the two principal cereals, wheat and corn, to 325,000,000 bushels of the former and 1,280,000,000 of the latter, according to the eareful estimates of Mr. Walker, the Statistician of the New York Produce Exchange.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WINONA, Minn., Oct. 15.—S. N. Knight, agent of the American Express here for fifteen years, died to-day. He was very highly esteemed for his integrity and business talent. He leaves a wife and two children.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—William Sellew, an old resident, formerly a merchant of this city, and widely known, died to-day, aged 72. Deceased was a native of Connecticut.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION. New York, Oct. 8.—It would perhaps be more correct to term President Hayes' policy an enlightened commercial necessity, rather than a political policy. Such, at least, would express the view taken of it by the leading merchants of Eastern business centres. Avery unusual opportunity enjoyed by the writer during the last two months of hearing the opinions of more than a hundred leading merchants in one of the great branches of trade, expressed in the ordinary course of conversation in their own

offices, leads me to give the result of such opinions to the readers of THE TRIBUES.

These gentlemen are of both political parties in nearly equal numbers, and their position in business lends remarkable significance to their opinions. With but one or two exceptions out of this large number, the present policy of the Administration is indorsed in unequivocal terms.

Although some of them do not think the President was fairly elected, yet they say he is President in fact, and is to be respected as such, and his treatment of the section lately in rebellion is all they could reasonably ask from a Democratic President, had Tilden been placed in office.

Democratic President, had Tilden been placed in office.

The other class, who may, for brevity's sake, be called the "Union League set," indorse him still more strongly, and particularly in respect to the correction of abuses already accomplished in the Treasury and Post-Office Departments. They, in general, express surprise that a Western man of (in their way of thinking) comparatively limited experience should have had the courage to put his foot upon the Tom Murphys who have in the past disgraced all Administrations of later years.

of later years.

With such a public opinion as now backs up
President Hayes, he need fear no Conklings nor
Blaines. H.

SENATOR MORTON'S REMOVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—Senator Mor on arrived here at 11:15 to-night in a special car, furnished by Supt. Miller, of the Pan Hantrip without trouble, expressing himself as less tired than when he started. He looks better than he did ten days ago, and it is not unlikely that a change of residence may have the effect of improving his condition. He was driven to his house, corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets. corner of New York and Pennsylvania s which has been prepared for him durin past ten days.

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 15 .- The Lehigh Valley's West Pittston mines will resume in the morning. Also the Iron Company's Briggs shaft colliery in this city. The Miners' Committee and their advisers cannot now prolong the strike, for the men will, if necessary, break leose from the organization and go to work in-dependently of the mandates of the Miners' Union. "General resumption is expected by the close of the week.

LIFE "INSURANCE."

St. Louis, Oct. 15.-Judge Thayer, of the Circuit Court, rendered a decision to-day in the case of the Insurance Superintendent of the State against the Columbia Life-insurance Company of this city. He approved the report of the Referee, and ordered a decree to be drawn up placing the affairs of the Company in the hands of a Receiver. The decree will be issued to-morrow, and the Receiver appointed.

charming Alista Bouquet, are as fresh and sweet as the fields in hay-making time. Try them.

Ozonized Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne. MARRIAGES.

WILLIAMS—CORSE—At Ascension Church, by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie. Oct. 15, Dr. H. Williams, of Burlington, Ia., and Miss Salda A. Corse, of Disease. hicago.

DEATHS.

LEVINGS-Of typhoid fever, at Paris, Ill., Oct. Fred W. Levings.

New York State papers please copy. SULLIVAN-Oct. 15, at 588 West Indiana-st., of diphtheria, Martha Mary, aged 3 years, 3 months and 15 days, only daughter of John H. and Bridget A. Sullivan.

Funeral Tucsday, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, by carrieres to Calvary. riages to Calvary.

MYRES—Sunday, the 14th inst., Mrs. Sarah Ann
Myres, sged 38 years and 9 months.

Funeral from 16 Frank-st., Tuesday, at 11

Clock.

MURRAY—In this city, Oct. 15, 1877, Freddie
W., youngest child of James A. and Mary Murray,
uged 5 years 3 months and 20 days.

Funeral from No. 124 South Clinton-st., to-day, the 16th, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Re ill Cemetery.
Cedar Rapids (Is.) papers ple SWALE—Oct. 15. Stephen Smale, late from England, aged 74 years, of old age.
Funeral from his daughter's residence, 898
State-st., Wednesday, at 1 n. m., to Rosehul. All friends are respectfully invited to attend.
ELLSWORTH—L. S. Ellsworth, formerly of Chicago, died in Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 11, aged 73.
He was the father of Mrs. T. W. Wadsworth and Mrs. Lemnel Fowler, of this city.
GILBERT—At Evanston. Oct. 15, Eralsamon Gilbert, father of C. J. Gilbert, in his 76th year.
Funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited. Trains leave the Kinzie Street Station at 1 p. m.

Station at 1 p. m.

[37] Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

ROSS—Oct. 15, Miss Mamie E. Ross, at the residence of her brother, Charles B. Ross, No. 166

Egan-av.

Funeral services on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 4 p.

m. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. NINTH WARD REPUBLICANS. There will be a meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Club at Parker Hall, corner Halsted and West Madison streets, this Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, at 7:30 p. m. The Republicans of the ward are especially requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the club.

J. M. GETMAN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The Eleventh Ward Republican Club will meet Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, in Mar-tine's Hall, on Ada street, near Madison. Good speakers will be in attendance.

NATIONAL WORKINGMEN.

Third Ward National Workingmen's meeting will be held at Charles Duer's, 946 State street, northwest corner of Twentieth street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

UNION VETERANS. Members of the Union North Side Veteran Club are requested to meet at Kiare's Hall, 70 North Clark street, Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock snarp. Members of the Central Union Club and all soldiers and sailors are cordially invited.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COON &
McLAIN, 90 Dearborn and 261 West Madisonst. Chicago, 107 North
Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo.
N. B.—Ladler Dresses,
Sacques, Shawia, etc., dyed and cleaned.

OIL-TANKS.

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

67 & 40 West Lake Street.

OMICAGO. HAIR GOODS

"SARATOGA WAYE."
Ladies who experience trouble with anbecoming hair, or hair that won't crimp, should wear one.
FOUND ONLY AS HES. THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabbah-21. CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. I be and upward a 25, 40, 60c per be. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN J. HENRY, 58 and 60 Lake-st. BOOTS & SHOES TUESDAY, Oct. 16, a very large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes. Every sample lot will be sold, as we are making room for new Consignments.

Fall and winter goods a specialty. Sale at 1 o'clock, sharp.

A. N. SANDERS, Agent and Auctioneer.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 1.000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS

At Auction, Tuesday Morning, Oct. 18, at 9% o'cloc JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctra. By ROSENFELD & MUNZER, eers, 42 and 44 Madison-st., near Wa SPECIAL SALE prains, as 10 o'clock sharp, statogues can be had in salesroom. KOGENFELD & MUNZER, Aucti-

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of months. Address

B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good arti-cie of Soap, but to procure it is not always an eary mat-ter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the marks are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repaisive impurities. The disclosure recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Scope are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the halr, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe head-aches. The character of the ingredients may be interested from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Scope his business; he recently declared thes persons engaged in this employment were short-lived. From seven to ten years ceing the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Titlet Scop is at last obviated. However, thanks to the control of the seventle start of the world renowned Scop. Hongier, of New York, the world renowned Scop. Hongier, of New York, the world renowned Scop. Hongier, of the world

manufactured. Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and Though specially desirable for gendemen's tollet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also use of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being blaced upon the market, but the demand for it will som become general.—New Tork Tribuse.

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AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. GREAT SALE OF Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver-Plated Goods, &c.,

By A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker, TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, at 10 o'clock at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S auction-rooms, 118 and 120 WEDNESDAY'S SALE, OCT. 17.

Crockery, Carpets, and Oil-Cloths. 10 bris Ground Coffee, 2 Pianofortes, Iron Safe with double doors, and other merchandise, at our sales-rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE, OCT. 18. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, BOOTS.

SHOES. ETC., At our sales-rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctione Stock Manufactured Furs of all grades, Thursday morning, Oct. 18, 1877, at each salesrooms, 118an d 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Regular Furniture Sale

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 9:30 a. m.

Very Important Lines Seasonable Goods. G. P. GORE & CO, Auctioneers

CLOTHING. Overcoats, Suits, Pants, &c., &c. SALE PEREMPTORY. 12 o'clock to-day.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, We shall sell at Auction TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED CASES

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers Of the Best Custom-Made Goods, Including M. F. Prouty & Co. Sucker Boots, all warranted; M. L. Keith's Cong. and Alexis, and a full line of Rochester and Philadelphis-

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A large and elegant stock of Parlor Suits.

A large and elegant stock of Chambers ets.

A large and elegant stock of Easy Chairs and Burea as.

A large and elegant stock of Lounges and Tables.

Book Cases, Side-Boards, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Hair and Wool Top Mattresses, Wire Springs.

Brussels and Wool Carpets, etc.

G. P. GORE, & CO., Auctioneers. By RADDIN & CLAPP.

in addition to our regular offering of First-Class Boots, Shoes & Rubbers On TUESDAY, Oct. 16, 1877, shall sell a prime lot of

RETAILING STOCK Sale peremptory, to commence at 10 o'clk prompt.
RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. TUESDAY'S SALE. 78 and 80 Randolph-st-

Furniture, Carpets, Shoes, By WM. F. HODGES & CO. We shall sell on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 10 s. m., At No. 750 West Washington-st.

Between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. THE ENTIRE CONTENTS, Consisting of Parlor, Dining-room, Kitchen, Sleeping-rooms, and Laundry Furniture, Fine Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive awithout reserve. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Lake-4. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

At 115 So. Desplaines-st.,

At 10 o'clock this a. m., The entire contents of a 10-room house, Paris and Chamber Furniture, Carpets, Cook and Besting Stoves, Bedding, Cooking Utership, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. VOLUME XX

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